

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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TARIFF TROUBLES WITH GERMANY.

Cable advices from Berlin and telegraphic dispatches from Washington this week indicate that a crisis is approaching in the tariff relations between the United States and Germany. The time is near when the President must declare what countries are entitled to the minimum rates under the new tariff law, and which countries are to have their products subjected to a 25 per cent increase on these rates. Germany is one of the chief countries involved.

It is the question of admitting our meat products into Germany that is causing the difficulty between the two countries. The German government is thoroughly in the power of German land barons, who want to continue the boycott against American meats in order to maintain a monopoly of the German markets for their own livestock. The German claim on its face is that already Germany has given us more than we have given her, but the land monopoly is at the bottom of the whole difficulty, which threatens to cause much trouble for both governments in arriving at a mutual agreement.

Berlin cables this week state that the German government cabled to Washington a reply to a memorandum recently received from the United States and relating to the tariff on shipments between the two countries. While it does not accept the American wishes in various respects, and especially concerning the importation of meat, the German response is sent in the hope that it will be satisfactory and as all that the German government can do. The Berlin report says:

The reply was dispatched with a certain feeling of gravity and resignation, because it is regarded that Germany can do no more and must be prepared for trade hostilities should the United States, unhappily, insist on more than Germany gives to other countries.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and his associates, the imperial ministers, appear convinced that the combined Conservative Center and National-Liberal parties of the Reichstag would block the way to any departure from the present laws covering the importation of meats. The government has received the opinions of the leaders of these parties, and moreover has gathered widely the views of manufacturing interests. Even were the government disposed to accept the American contentions in their entirety, there does not appear to be the least possibility that the Reichstag would pass the legislation essential for the modification of the German law.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

MEAT PACKERS TAKE ACTION

Association Officers Make Plans for Trade Benefit

The Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers' Association this week took definite action in behalf of trade interests in several important directions. By its action the Association will take the lead in the campaign for a repeal or amendment of the federal oleo tax law at the present session of Congress. It will also take up the matter of educating consumers to demand the government inspection mark on all meat products, and will endeavor to have the government adopt a practical means at once for eradicating livestock disease, and thereby reduce losses from condemnations.

The meeting of the committee resulted in the following action:

A committee was appointed to confer with all other interested organizations—including the retail butchers, the retail grocers, the cottonseed oil interests, manufacturers, labor bodies, consumers' organizations and others—to make and carry out a definite plan for the repeal of the existing federal oleo tax law. The American Meat Packers' Association will take the lead in this contest.

A committee was appointed to discuss the feasibility of a campaign for the education of consumers as to the value of looking for inspection marks on all meat food products.

A committee was appointed to confer with officials of the Department of Agriculture with a view to finding a practical means of eradicating disease in livestock.

The Fire Insurance Committee reported, and was authorized to proceed with the formation of a packers' fire insurance company. This will be taken up with packers all over the country.

It was decided that the Association should become a member of the National Tariff Commission Association, a non-partisan body of business interests formed for the study of tariff questions as they may arise.

Association Officials in a Lively Meeting.

The meeting of the Executive Committee, the first of the year, was held in New York City on Wednesday, Jan. 19. Every member was present with two exceptions, both being detained unavoidably and sending telegrams of regret. The attendance represented packers from all sections of the United States, and the meeting was characterized by evidences of the deepest interest in questions brought up, and determination to act for the benefit of the trade.

Those present were: President Charles Rohe, Rohe & Bro., New York; Secretary George L. McCarthy, The National Provisioner, New York; Executive Committee: A. G. Glick, Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia., chairman; Oscar F. Mayer, O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hormel, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Pierre Garneau, Krey Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Dold, Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Beiswanger, D. B. Martin Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Penley, Auburn, Me.; C. H. Ogden, Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Subjects Which Were Discussed.

The oleomargarine fight was one of the chief subjects of discussion. It was the opinion that the Association should take the lead in this fight and endeavor to unite all interests favoring a square deal for oleomargarine in an effective campaign. A committee was therefore appointed to confer with all interested organizations with a view to securing favorable action in the present session of Congress.

The question of government inspection of all meat products was discussed from the consumer's standpoint, and it was the opinion that the consumer should be taught the practical value of the government inspection to him, and should be educated to demand only meats and meat products bearing the government stamp, which is a guarantee of the healthfulness of the product and the sanitary conditions surrounding its preparation for market. A committee was appointed to consider plans for such an educational campaign.

The question of losses from condemnations of diseased animals by government inspectors after the packer had bought them as healthy came up again. These condemnation losses are a source of heavy loss to the trade, and indirectly to the consumer. The packers do not believe they should be compelled to pay meat prices for presumably healthy animals, and then have them consigned to the grease tank and have to stand all the loss, while the seller stands none. It was determined to appoint a committee to confer with the officials of the Department of Agriculture, urging upon them immediate action in devising and carrying out a practical means of

wiping out livestock disease, so that these losses may be stopped and the public health further safeguarded.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the report of the Fire Insurance Committee. This fire insurance question was discussed at great length, and the showing made by the committee so impressed the Association officials that they authorized the committee to proceed with the formation of a packers' fire insurance company.

The tariff question came up for discussion, and the Executive Committee decided, as has been stated, to have the Association become a member of a non-partisan national association for the study of tariff questions and action upon them.

It was decided that the next meeting of the committee should be held at Cincinnati, the date to be fixed by the chairman. Many other routine matters were discussed, and at the close of the day the committee adjourned that the members might attend the dinner given by the New York membership in honor of President Charles Rohe.

WANT PROBE OF MEAT PRICES.

Resolutions complaining of the cost of living were introduced by Assemblymen Andrew F. Murray and Daniel F. Frisbie in the New York Legislature this week. Mr. Murray asks the Legislature to request the Attorney General of the United States and the Attorney General of New York State to inquire into charges that the packing companies have entered into an agreement to keep up prices of beef and meat products. Proceedings to dissolve the monopoly and to "prosecute criminally all concerned in such conspiracy" are asked for.

The resolution declares that prices are higher than at any other time in the history of the country and are out of proportion to the ability of wage earners to pay.

Mr. Frisbie's resolution asks for an investigation of the meat and produce business by a legislative committee, stating that the Department of Agriculture had shown that the profits of the business did not reach the stock producer or the farmer.

These are samples of resolutions introduced in many legislative bodies all over the country, and are seasonal symptoms of the activity of legislators looking toward strengthening of their political fences for the next campaign. This winter exceptional price conditions have made the attack of this political disease more virulent than usual.

KANSAS SUES PACKERS ON PRODUCE.

Attorney General Jackson of Kansas this week in the District Court of Kansas City, Kan., against certain packing companies charging them with being members of a combination illegally to raise prices. The State charges that the companies belong to the Kansas City Produce Exchange and are therefore liable under the Kansas law providing a penalty of \$100 a day for such membership. The suit will be a test case.

These are the cases persistently misrepresented by daily newspapers as being prosecutions for alleged combination to control meat prices. The cases have nothing to do with meat, according to Attorney General Jackson's public statement.

TEST IN HANDLING AND STORAGE OF POULTRY

Valuable Points for the Trade as a Result of Experiment

By Dr. Mary E. Pennington, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The results of the government tests with stored poultry under usual commercial conditions, as reported by Dr. Pennington in her address before the American Warehousemen's Association, are well worth the study of the trade. The poultry department of the up-to-date packinghouse is a money-maker if properly handled.]

It is important to know that experiments demonstrate the superiority of dry-picked over scalded poultry, and it is also interesting to find that storage conditions up to a certain limit do not make poultry in any way unwholesome. It is also gratifying to the trade to hear the official declaration that undrawn poultry is preferable to drawn poultry, at least so far as present market conditions are concerned.]

It has become rather a jocular fashion in the Department to state that there is not very much difference between a chicken and an orange, and a lemon and an egg. But if you will consider the work which is being done in the meats, and the work which has been done and is being done in the Bureau plants, I think you will find that there is a good deal more truth than fiction in this statement; for the underlying principles of handling any perishable product must be very largely founded on the same facts.

One of the individual problems in the general study of the handling of poultry, which the United States Department of Agriculture is now making, is the effect of previous treatment on the fowl after it goes into cold storage.

We are all well aware that the keeping quality during storage is not equally good for all of the chickens coming from the warehouses. Many times we are quite unable, when, after some months of storage, the birds are removed, to correlate their previous history and their appearance when they enter the warehouse with their condition when they leave it. Many times there is the assertion on the part of the packer that the birds were in perfect order when they entered the house, and the contention of the warehouseman that his treatment of the lot was above reproach, and that the goods as delivered by him were just as they were received.

Changes Which Take Place in Storage.

Some experimental studies on the storing quality of fowls of known history have led the Department to believe that sometimes both the owner and the warehouseman are correct in their statements, insofar as the observations which they are able to make can give them information. In other words, chickens may come to the warehouse for storage that, according to the usual tests—color, odor and texture—are in good condition.

Yet the elements of change in these carcasses may have been set up between the time of killing and their receipt at the warehouse—which changes, though they are greatly slowed by temperatures below freezing, are not absolutely stopped, so that when they are removed after storage, signs of deterioration are plainly visible. Sometimes these changes are so pronounced as to render the produce almost unfit for sale, or they must be sold as very low quality goods. Again, it may mean merely a shaving in the price for loss of appearance rather than of actual food value.

In order to trace with accuracy the changes in storage due to previous handling, birds have been stored dressed in different ways, chilled at varying temperatures, and kept for varying times after killing before freezing. These birds have been removed from storage and compared, both with fresh birds and with one another.

Though there are many working details which we trust will be of value to the industry still to be formulated, certain broad principles have come out so plainly that the Department feels justified in presenting them, trusting that they will mean better poultry to the consumer because of the explanation which it will afford the industry of the reasons for some of the undesirable storage poultry which now goes on the market.

The most satisfactory way of illustrating these statements is to compare the appearance of the chickens as shown in the colored sketches representing chickens after storage for periods of three, six and nine months, as affected by the methods of dressing and prompt or delayed storage.

Tests Made With Dry Picked Birds.

These birds have been dressed in two ways, according to the usual commercial conditions, one the dry picking, during which the bird does not come in contact with water at all, and the other the scalding, in which the bird is plunged for from ten to fifteen seconds in water a little below the boiling point, the feathers rubbed off, and then chilled. That is the principle of getting off the feathers. Then comes the chilling, done either by putting the bird into the water, or by chilling in cold air, for the removal of the animal heat. We have used both methods for the scalded birds. The dry-picked birds have been chilled only in air.

The dry-picked birds and scalded birds were divided into two lots, part of them stored promptly and part of them kept twenty-four hours at unfavorable temperatures without chilling or storage. They were then packed, part of them in the ordinary commercial package, that is, a tight box made of odorless wood, wrapped in parchment paper, in a box lined with parchment paper, and nailed or fastened in the usual fashion. Part of them were put in a box tight to water. The ordinary tin box or tin kettle with a fitted lid will answer perfectly well. Those are the containers that have been used in this experimental work.

The birds so prepared, dry picked and scalded, delayed storage and prompt storage, air chilled and water chilled, kept in the period before storage under good and bad conditions, have been removed at the end of three months, six months and nine months. The water color sketches made of these birds were made after thawing for four hours at a refrigerator temperature, but not thawed in water.

One example is a fresh bird, where you can see the fine texture of the skin, as shown in the dry-picked bird, the little wrinkles that come over the thighs and around the wings and over the legs and down the neck. You can see the bright yellow of the fat under the skin, and the color of the muscle through the skin, because it is semi-transparent when it is properly cooled and dry picked. Those characteristics are particularly strong in the fresh, well-prepared bird, and are the ones we always look for.

A bird so prepared was put into a box, kept for three months, and the first picture represented that bird at the end of the three months' storage period. It is still a very fresh bird, has lost little of its yellow color and little of the transparency of the skin, and I think it would puzzle most of us, when that bird was carefully thawed, to say that it was not a fresh bird.

The next example showed a companion bird removed at the end of six months, and we begin to see a little the effect of box storage. The skin has lost more of its transparency; the texture of the skin is impaired, the little wrinkles of fresh skin are almost gone, and the muscle under the skin is becoming rather dry.

(Continued on page 23.)

BRITISH MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS IN 1909

Argentina Takes British Markets from United States

By London M. Douglas.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This review of meat trade conditions in Great Britain in 1909 is from the pen of a recognized English meat authority. His comparison of figures shows strikingly how the United States has at last lost the great British market to her once despised rival, Argentina. Mr. Douglas regrets that either the United States or Argentina should take away the great London market from British meat producers, and it will be noticed that he offers advice to British stockgrowers similar to that now being urged upon American livestock men and farmers—to pay more attention to meat production, and thus relieve the home shortage.]

The notable feature of the meat industry in Great Britain during the year 1909 has been the shortage of first-class beef. The average carcasses of beef have not been scaling so much or in the same proportion of meat to bone as in the case of sheep, and this may be accounted for by the rigorous and trying season. . . . The consumption of foreign-grown beef and mutton has gone up by leaps and bounds, and it seems difficult to see what is going to be the end of it all, as, without a doubt, the British farmer is being slowly eliminated from his position as the chief factor in connection with the meat supply, and is being supplanted by the producers of chilled and frozen beef and mutton from overseas.

Notwithstanding the apparent low condition of the markets for home produce it is not without interest to notice that Scottish beef and mutton command the highest prices in the London markets. . . . The sad tale has, however, to be told that the principal market for meat in London, and which is for that matter the principal meat market in the world, has been gradually becoming an emporium for foreign meat. This colossal market distributes some 412,000 tons of meat per annum, or, roughly speaking, about one-fourth of the total estimated meat consumption of the United Kingdom. Much of this meat is distributed in London over an area estimated to contain 7,000,000 inhabitants, but a portion of the total supply finds its way to the provinces.

Thirty years ago this market was the chief depot for British produce in the metropolis, and at that time the proportion of home to foreign meats which passed through it was as 86.1 per cent. home to 13.9 imported. From that time until now, however, there has been a gradual change, with the result that home produce has been elbowed out, and its place taken by the imported article.

The latest figures available show that the proportions are now 34.9 per cent. home as

against 65.1 per cent. of meat from overseas.

Our supplies of meat of all sorts from the United States are steadily on the decline. There was a time, and not so very long ago, when our principal supplies of imported meats came from that country, but many causes have contributed to this being altered. The principal of these, as set forth in an illuminating report recently issued by the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, is that the population of the United States is steadily on the increase, and the supply of meat products is as steadily on the decline. . . .

Meat from the United States.

As a result of these fluctuations in the trade, there has been a great deterioration in the quality of the American meats imported into the United Kingdom. Formerly the choicest American carcasses were offered in British markets, but during 1909 there has been such a marked change that it has become quite a by-word in the meat industry. The meat is coarser and of inferior grade.

The supplies of live cattle from the United States to Glasgow markets have practically ceased altogether, so that unless supplies come from some other overseas country, such establishments as the foreign animals wharf at Meriklands will prove to be bad investments for the city of Glasgow. There seems, indeed, to be very little hope of utilizing this place properly until live cattle are again admitted from Argentina or elsewhere. It is a pity that a constant supply of these is not available, as the industries associated with the handling of the by-products give so much employment.

Argentina Captures British Markets.

While the United States are face to face with a serious problem in connection with its meat supply, Argentina with its inexhaustible resources has stepped in and captured the British markets. It is interesting to notice that in the quinquennial period, 1904 to 1908 inclusive, there has been a steady lowering of the meat imports from the United States, and as steady an increase in those from Argentina. The comparative figures are as follows:

	Argentina. cwt.	U. S. cwt.
1904.....	3,327,841	7,110,827
1905.....	4,284,786	6,959,077
1906.....	4,431,178	7,021,228
1907.....	4,308,453	6,108,302
1908.....	5,444,086	5,517,487

(Continued on page 32.)

1909 EXPORT SHOWING POOREST IN MANY YEARS

Mention was made in the last issue of The National Provisioner of the export figures for 1909 in meats and meat products and meat animals, and of the tremendous falling off in our foreign shipments as compared to previous years. Detailed figures taken from the preliminary compilations of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor are printed herewith, showing the nature of the export losses in 1909. Exports of meat and dairy products last year were \$28,800,316 less than in 1908, and exports of meat animals decreased \$8,139,679.

This is the poorest showing for many years. The total value of exports of meat and dairy products for the past four years was as follows:

1909.....	\$131,390,642
1908.....	160,190,958
1907.....	174,894,854
1906.....	187,191,039

The rapid decline in foreign trade will be indicated in these figures. The decrease in 1909 was particularly marked, because of the abnormal shortage of supplies and consequent high prices. Last year's decreases were largest in lard, 120 million pounds less than in 1908; pork, 66 million pounds less; fresh beef, 62 million pounds less; bacon, 53 million pounds less; oleo oil, etc., 34 million pounds less; hams and shoulders, 25 million pounds less; tallow, 20 million pounds less. There were heavy losses in everything except oleomargarine, which showed a small gain.

Detailed figures for December and for the year, with comparisons, are as follows:

Cattle.—December, 1908, 18,713 head, value \$1,699,986; December, 1909, 21,887 head, value \$2,060,812. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 254,251 head, value \$23,413,696; same period, 1909, 171,646 head, value \$15,781,183.

Hogs.—December, 1908, 412 head, value \$2,604; December, 1909, 37 head, value \$357. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 27,239 head, value \$238,471; same period, 1909, 10,846 head, value \$65,772.

Sheep.—December, 1908, 3,627 head, value \$18,062; December, 1909, 2,157 head, value \$10,051. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 94,618 head, value \$552,285; same period, 1909, 45,556 head, value \$217,818.

Beef Canned.—December, 1908, 1,670,489 pounds, value \$179,310; December, 1909, 2,338,510 pounds, value \$258,315. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 17,374,187 pounds, value \$1,875,589; same period, 1909, 16,400,925 pounds, value \$1,812,581.

Beef, Fresh.—December, 1908, 14,274,154 pounds, value \$1,468,382; December, 1909, 7,467,273 pounds, value \$749,489. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 155,905,047 pounds, value \$15,926,662; same period, 1909, 93,449,200 pounds, value \$9,561,687.

Beef, Salted or Pickled.—December, 1908, 3,972,905 pounds, value \$327,775; December, 1909, 3,358,432 pounds, value \$238,910. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 43,411,447 pounds, value \$3,254,382; same period, 1909, 43,018,016 pounds, value \$3,222,420.

Tallow.—December, 1908, 4,614,260 lbs., value \$259,434; December, 1909, 1,500,691 lbs., value \$99,007. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 69,893,128 lbs., value \$3,935,554; same period, 1909, 49,423,189 lbs., value \$2,818,419.

Bacon.—December, 1908, 25,313,931 lbs., value \$2,735,265; December, 1909, 14,768,252 lbs., value \$1,785,341. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 260,949,660 lbs., value \$27,373,273; same period, 1909, 207,599,953 lbs., value \$22,706,256.

Ham and Shoulders, Cured.—December, 1908, 18,074,598 lbs., value \$2,012,563; December, 1909, 12,336,104 lbs., value \$1,455,622. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 215,751,711 lbs., value \$23,841,295; same period, 1909, 189,620,146 lbs., value \$21,175,840.

Pork, Fresh and Pickled.—December, 1908, 6,418,236 lbs., value \$599,355; December, 1909, 2,746,602 lbs., value \$287,008. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 108,882,671 lbs., value \$9,527,444; same period, 1909, 42,492,682 lbs., value \$3,975,500.

Lard.—December, 1908, 63,855,576 lbs., value \$6,243,655; December, 1909, 33,274,262 lbs., value \$4,015,027. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 566,094,856 lbs., value \$52,144,174; same period, 1909, 445,807,345 lbs., value \$47,379,997.

Oleo Oil and Neutral Lard.—December, 1908, 14,796,886 lbs., value \$1,559,726; December, 1909, 8,267,068 lbs., value \$1,001,163. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 195,097,705 lbs., value \$19,124,243; same period, 1909, 161,028,099 lbs., value \$17,411,943.

Oleomargarine.—December, 1908, 227,699 lbs., value \$22,562; December, 1909, 277,372 lbs., value \$27,862. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 2,599,997 lbs., value \$260,522; same period, 1909, 3,014,942 lbs., value \$299,888.

Butter.—December, 1908, 253,672 lbs., value \$56,205; December, 1909, 232,199 lbs., value \$60,499. For twelve months ending December, 1908, 8,239,696 lbs., value \$1,728,624; same period, 1909, 2,503,533 lbs., value \$591,921.

Total Meat and Dairy Products.—December, 1908, value \$15,523,868; December, 1909, value \$10,011,464. For twelve months ending December, 1908, value \$160,190,958; same period, 1909, value \$131,390,642.

Total Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.—December, 1908, value \$1,720,652; December, 1909, value \$2,071,220. For twelve months ending December, 1908, value \$24,204,452; same period, 1909, value \$16,064,773.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Home Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga., will establish a 15-ton ice plant.

Monroe & Mack contemplate establishing a packing plant at Delhi, La.

The Bristol (Tenn.) Board of Trade is promoting the establishment of an abattoir.

The erection of a cottonseed oil mill at Henderson, N. C., is contemplated by C. E. Fuller.

The Hammond Company opened its new branch house building at Corning, N. Y., on Jan. 17.

A cottonseed oil mill is to be established at San Antonio, Tex., by Kothmann & Reichert.

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, O., has commenced the erection of the addition to plant.

It is reported that Armour & Company is to establish a strawberry preserving plant at Ridgely, Md.

A soap house belonging to the D. McCall Oil Company, Toronto, Canada, has been damaged by fire.

The Reiland Packing Company, Grand Rapids, Wis., will open a distributing branch at Duluth, Minn.

T. J. Shingler & Brother have commenced the erection of a large fertilizer plant at Donaldsonville, Ga.

Armour & Company have purchased three lots at Port Arthur, Tex., on which they will erect a branch house.

The Consumers' Fertilizer Company of New York is contemplating establishing a large plant around Paterson, N. J.

The Cudahy Packing Company will commence the erection of its new buildings at South Omaha, Neb., at once.

Bellows & Squires, Ocran, Va., have incorporated and will establish a fertilizer factory. The capital stock is \$175,000.

S. H. Rumph and J. M. Simmons will organize a company to establish a cottonseed oil mill at Marshallville, Ga.

The drying plant of Walker Brothers, soap manufacturers at Herr's Island, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

G. G. Fry, C. B. Haydon and others have incorporated the Sanitary Soap Company of Cincinnati, O., with a capital stock of \$5,000.

J. Gerst, John Gerst and H. Gerst have incorporated the Gerst Brothers' Meat Company of St. Louis, Mo., with a capital stock of \$8,000.

Charles Wissmath & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., have purchased ground on Union avenue and Bircher road on which they will erect a new packing plant.

It is reported that the South Atlantic Packing and Provision Company, Savannah, Ga., will increase the capacity of its ice plant 100 per cent.

The Caldwell Tanning Company, Auburn, Ky., has leased the tan yards at Columbia, Tenn., and will establish plant with a capital of 200 hides daily.

H. M. Gresham is president and A. A. Cralle is secretary of the newly incorporated Essex Packing Company of Tappahannock, Va. Capital stock \$10,000.

The Natchez Packing Company, Natchez, Miss., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by J. N. Carpenter, A. G. Campbell and S. H. Lowndes.

John G. Beekman, Ferdinand, Fla., has made improvements to his pork packing plant by the installation of a lard press and a three-story smokehouse.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Lagrange, Ga., has been incorporated by G. S.

Edmundson, C. D. Hudson and E. B. Clark with a capital stock of \$30,000.

The Perry & Lester Stock Yards Company, Nashville, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by A. Perry, B. F. Lester, R. L. Bolling and others.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company is erecting an addition to its lard plant at Gretna, La. The new building will be used in the preparation of its export product.

The Houston Cotton and Fertilizer Company, Dothan, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000 by J. Baker, J. R. Giraltnay and K. L. Forrester.

Overman & Company of Salisbury, N. C., wholesale grain and provision merchants, who also operate a branch house in Jacksonville, Fla., have opened up another house in Tampa, Fla.

The annual meeting of the Augusta Abattoir Company, Augusta, Ga., was held last week and the following officers elected: President, W. P. White; vice-president, C. J. Crawford; secretary, J. H. Milligan; treasurer, R. H. Easterling. Directors: W. P. White, C. J. Crawford, M. R. Hays, Wm. Easterling, W. A. Plumb, E. M. Deas, Hiram Moore, G. S. Smith, M. W. Boyle, Charles Connors, J. H. Milligan.

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., January 18, 1910.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering between February 15 and 21, 1910, dressed chickens and turkeys, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., January 27, 1910. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for chickens and turkeys opened January 27, 1910," and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

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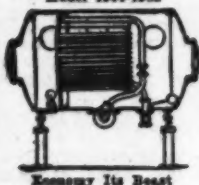
is guaranteed for at least 5 years. We have reports from customers whose floors have worn much longer than 5 years and are still well preserved.

The low cost of "Wasatch" Mastic, together with its KNOWN DURABILITY, makes it a MOST ECONOMICAL floor. Proved out in Packing Houses, Breweries, Ice Plants, etc. Guaranteed ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF. Meets the demands of a sanitary floor to a greater degree than any other material. Experiments with an

untried material are unnecessary. "Wasatch" Mastic has been used for 12 years—and every customer well pleased. If you are in the market for the ideal floor, either for new or old building, write us for quotation sheet No. 305. Refer also to our advertisement in all issues of The National Provisioner for October, 1909.

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LILLIE EVAPORATOR
Model 1904-1905



Economy Its Best

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

For Glue and Other Packing House Products

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Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

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THE MEAT BOYCOTT PLAN

The present week has witnessed one of the peculiar manifestations on the part of the public toward meat dealers and the meat trade whenever meat prices reach a level higher than usual. Conditions at this time in the livestock and meat situation have resulted in higher prices than for some time. There has been the usual newspaper agitation, and politicians in Congress, state legislatures and city councils have come to the front as usual at such times. But the novelty in the situation at this time is the sudden spread of an idea started last week in Cleveland, O., among consumers, the substance of which is a pledge signed by consumers

to go without meat for 30 days in an effort to reduce prices.

The fad is raging this week at its height. It remains to be seen how long it will "stick." It has already resulted in disaster to small retail butchers who have been in particularly infested districts, and who have seen their trade suddenly cut off. Those who cannot stand the suspension of trade for a time must go under. The packing industry will hardly feel the effect of this fad to any great extent. But the grocers and dealers in other food commodities are "making hay while the sun shines."

The fallacy of the boycott plan is shown in the fact that while consumers abstain from meat in an attempt to reduce prices, they at the same time force up the prices of other foods because of increased demand for the latter. Most other foods are already at as abnormally a high price level as meats, but the boycotters appear to have lost sight of that fact for the most part—although there is a report of a man in the West who has started a "30-cent egg club." The merry boycott war is on, and it will keep the butchers guessing while it lasts.

Concerning this experiment the New York Tribune says: "There can be no question of the potential efficacy of this method. If a considerable part of the population of any city refrains from buying meat the selling value of the stock on hand will go down." Which shows how much the good Tribune editor knows about the meat business—or, for that matter, about human nature.

The packer and the butcher make little enough as it is out of their fresh meat sales; indeed, they show an actual loss in many instances under present conditions. The boycott remedy sounds severe. The Tribune fears it might be "too thoroughgoing." Unfortunately, it would not be thoroughgoing enough. It would not last long enough or be sufficiently penetrating to reach way back to the source of the trouble, which is the high cost of the raw material. If abstaining from meat eating on the part of consumers could have a direct reacting effect on the cost of livestock feeds, and on the price the packer has to pay for meat animals, then there might be some hope of cheaper meat.

Unfortunately, the remedy proposed only scratches the surface of the trouble, and thus merely irritates rather than effecting a cure. Besides, it is foolish. In trying to discipline meat dealers these self-denying consumers merely play into the hands of dealers in other food products. And do not statistics show that most other food commodities have risen in price as much or more in proportion than meats? Why rob Peter to pay Paul, and spite your stomach into the bargain? As some one has sensibly sug-

gested, it would be much more to the purpose were these boycotters to pledge themselves to eat less meat per day, instead of none at all. Then they might stand some chance of discovering whether their plan had the desired effect. As it is, the experiment will have no lasting value, either practical or experimental.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

In a recent newspaper interview concerning high meat prices published in New York a statement was attributed to Mr. A. H. Sanders, a well-known livestock authority and member of President Taft's Tariff Board, to the effect that "It is the retailers who are soaking the public." This was pretty plain speaking from a man who is supposed to know what he is talking about. The publication of the statement aroused a chorus of protest and denial from retailers all over the country. In some instances Mr. Sanders has been bitterly attacked for doing such an injustice to the retail butchers. The trade is deeply grieved.

The National Provisioner does not believe that retailers as a class are "soaking the public." But that is not the point here. We believe that it will be generally admitted that there is not a city in the country where, when there is complaint about high meat prices, many retail butchers immediately attempt to shift the blame to "the beef trust." It is the ever-ready excuse which many a retailer puts forward to ward off the complaint of his customer. And the frequency with which this excuse is advanced by this class of retailer has had more to do than any other one thing with the keeping alive of harmful agitation against meat interests.

This agitation hurts the retailer as much as it does the packer. He is unwise to keep up his plaint about the "beef trust" as the author of all his woes. And yet he does; it has become a sort of second nature to him, and he cannot deny it. And therefore such a complaint as is made against Mr. Sanders comes with very bad grace from his lips. We commend to the retailer who has this habit a careful reading of the article in another column, written by a retail butcher of many years experience, on the subject of the retailer and meat prices.

The retail butcher has a hard row to hoe, but if he studied his situation a little more thoroughly, instead of falling back on the old "beef trust" excuse, he might find that there was a chance to materially improve his condition. There are plenty of successful retailers today, and we will venture that very few of them have made their money by "knocking," but rather by devoting all their energies to a study of conditions in their business and the most practical way to handle them.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

FORMULAS FOR COMPOUND LARD.

A small packer in the South writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us the proportion of tallow or stearine and cottonseed oil which, when mixed, will form a substance which takes the place of lard, and is known by various names. Kindly give us the formula of mixing these ingredients, and the current market prices of both the stearine and cottonseed oil and the probable cost of mixing the compound in a small way.

There are, of course, several formulas for lard compounds, such as cottonseed oil and oleo stearine; cottonseed oil and tallow; tallow, lard stearine and cottonseed oil, and so on, the percentages used varying with the time of year the compound is made, the prices of the component parts, etc. Too much tallow will make the compound "mealy," too much cottonseed oil will make it too soft, and so on. Nothing but edible fats and oils are permissible in the manufacture of these lard substitutes.

The prices of the various constituents at present are as follows: Cottonseed oil, around 7½ cents per pound; lard stearine, 13½ cents per pound; oleo stearine, 18 cents per pound; tallow, 7½ to 8 cents per pound. According to these figures compound lard cannot be made very cheaply. The demand for edible material, stearine, fats and oils is good and to all appearances will remain so, consequently these and perhaps better prices will be the rule. Hence the tallow and oil compound would entail the least expense in making.

Eighty per cent. cottonseed oil and 20 per cent. oleo stearine was a popular formula, another was half cottonseed oil and half tallow. These mixtures were thoroughly amalgamated at a temperature of about 150 degs. Fahr. (being first treated separately with fullers' earth), pumped over the lard roller and drawn to packages, under constant agitation, as solid as possible to be drawn. Tallow and oleo oil (the latter being around 14½ cents per pound) make another good compound, 80 and 20 per cent., respectively, and tallow and cottonseed oil in the same proportion also is a satisfactory mixture.

Tallow should be bleached at a temperature of about 140 degs. Fahr., cottonseed oil

at 175 degs. Fahr., lard at around 160 degs. Fahr., and stearine at about 150 degs. Fahr. All the components of compound lard should be bleached separately. Fullers' earth necessary to bleach runs from about 1½ per cent. to, say, 5 per cent. in the heavier colored constituents. Overheating any of the oils or fats will tend to retard bleaching, as it is almost impossible to bleach material which has been burned.

One authority states that 75 per cent. cottonseed oil, 10 per cent. tallow and 15 per cent. oleo stearine makes a very desirable compound. Tallow and stearine govern the hardness of the product, hence the percentages vary according to requirements. Moisture in fats and oils retards bleaching, hence the necessity of "drying" by blowing before putting in the fullers' earth. Use only fullers' earth sufficient to bleach the material. If of good color use very little. When lard is used in the mixture all that is necessary is to heat it up and blow it well, using no earth at all.

Some cottonseed oils require more bleaching than others. The last formula given will titer 36 to 37 degs. The addition of more stearine and that much less cottonseed oil used, say, 5 per cent., will make a harder product, showing a titer from 37 to 38 degs. There are no hard and fast formulas for compound lard; just at present price is the governing factor.

MEAT CURING SHRINKAGES.

The shrinkage in curing meats, aside from the capital invested in the meats lying idle, as it were, is no inconsiderable item, especially as regards dry salt-cured meats. Short rib middles will shrink according to average, the lighter averages showing the greater loss, from 2 to 4 per cent. in the time taken to cure in. Short clear middles will shrink, according to average, from 1 to 5 per cent. in some instances. Clear backs will shrink from 2 to 2.75 per cent., and clear bellies from 2 to 2½ per cent. Cumberland middles will shrink about 4 per cent., Stafford middles around 2 per cent. and Yorkshire middles about 1 to 1½ per cent. Long cut hams will shrink around 4 per cent., square shoulders around 3 per cent. and regular shoulders from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

Properly handled, sweet pickled meats should show an "even break," if not a gain equal to the loss in dry salt. A fresh meat trade is well worth building up, and an export trade is worthy of attention when prices are right. Aside from the time taken in curing, the popular English cuts are all right for the packer, such as Cumberland middles, Wiltshire sides, long cut hams, square shoulders, etc., but only when the price is right, however.

If the present hog shortage obtains much longer the price of English meats will doubtless assume interesting levels, and the United States will get its share of this business. Canada is worse off for live hogs than we are, and the balance of the hog raising world, as far as volume is concerned, does not cut much figure, though it is fondly believed by the Britisher that in quality it does.

MAKING MEAT BISCUIT.

A manufacturer of meat specialties inquires as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell me how to make meat biscuit?

Fresh meat is thoroughly boiled and the liquor concentrated by evaporation until it has acquired the consistency of thick molasses. It is then mixed with good wheat flour and made into a dough. This is rolled out, cut into biscuits and baked in an oven at a moderate heat. These biscuits contain no fat, and can be used in the preparation of soups, etc. They contain five times as much nutriment as an equal volume of good fresh meat, and will keep for a long time.

Take fluid beef extract and mix with wheat flour, and by following the above process very satisfactory biscuits can be made. These biscuits ground, and with raisins, currants and beef suet added, make a species of pemmican which should be hermetically sealed in cans. This is what was used by Peary in his North Pole trip.

Keep a file of your copies of The National Provisioner. Then when you want to look up some technical subject or refer to market reports or statistics you will have the information at hand, and will not have to inquire for it. Send for a National Provisioner binder; cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25.

16 SWENSON Evaporators have been sold during the six months ending October 1st. Most of these are double and triple effects for tankwater and glue.

Our system is the **Recognized Standard** for this work—because we are continually improving and modernizing our product—always keeping it **ahead** of the times in point of economy, durability and satisfactory service.

Repeat Orders indicate satisfactory service—WITNESS:—

Swift & Co.,	-	-	25 Equipments	Armour & Co.,	-	-	18 Equipments
Cudahy Packing Co.,	-	-	14 "	Consol.-Rendering Co.,	-	-	10 "
Morris & Co.,	-	-	7 "	American Glue Co.,	-	-	7 "
Others,	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 Equipments

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Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

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Works: Harvey, Ill.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

CREAMERY REFRIGERATING SALES.

Sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery recently reported by the refrigerating department of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company are as follows:

Braun Packing Company, Eastport, Md., packers, 23 tons refrigeration, 5 tons ice, brine system.

Tecumseh Butter Company, Tecumseh, Mich., creamery, 4 tons refrigeration, brine system.

Ellis Hotel, Waterloo, Ia., hotel, 6 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Peter Burgland, Dodge City, Kan., market, 2½ tons refrigeration, brine system.

Louis Hardt, Albany, N. Y., market, 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

E. Mitchell, Bridgeport, Conn., market, 5 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

A. S. Kininmonth & Co., Winfield, Kan., cold storage, 10 tons refrigeration, brine system.

R. O. Harris Grocery Company, Mobile, Ala., grocery, 4 tons refrigeration, brine system.

Old Dutch Market Company, Washington, D. C., market, 2½ tons, refrigeration, brine system.

De Laval Dairy Supply Company, San Francisco, Cal., one each, 4-ton, 6-ton, 12-ton machines.

STORE FIXTURES THAT PLEASED.

Lorenz Bauer, butcher of Western avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a man with up-to-date ideas. He was born and raised in that neighborhood and started in business as soon as he had grown to manhood. Being active and wideawake, and by paying close attention to the wants of his trade, he built up a fine business. His business increased to such an extent that he found it necessary to seek new quarters, and concluded it best to build his own house, which he thoroughly equipped with modern market and grocery fixtures, furnished by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. As soon as the fixtures were installed they became the talk of that section of the city, and the people flocked to the store to admire them, to congratulate the owner and to encourage his enterprise.

Mr. Bauer's next neighbor, Miss Megeber, wanted new fixtures for her dry goods store, and being so highly pleased with Mr. Bauer's fixtures, also placed her order with The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. This proves that good work is appreciated by all trades. Any parties desiring fixtures, either

plain or elaborate, should not fail to communicate with The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., 1986-2008 Central avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GERMANS BUY OUR MEAT CUTTERS.

The firm of Gebrüder Henzel, Karlsruhe, Germany, have recently purchased one of the large size Buffalo sanitary, ball bearing, silent cutters, but only after a hot competition given this cutter by four or five German manufacturers. Gebrüder Henzel, having used a Buffalo silent cutter before, evidently in comparing the American machines with home manufacture, saw enough advantage to be derived from using the Buffalo cutter to place their order for this machine. When foreigners buy American-made machines in preference to home-made machines, there must be a big difference in the favor of the American machine to warrant their doing so. This, however, is only one case out of hundreds of others where these machines are ex-

ported, and great credit is due to the manufacturers of a machine built so strong, substantial and labor saving as the "Buffalo."

These machines are known by every butcher in the United States. They are already used by nearly every large packer, and when these large packers use a machine it is evidence in itself that there is nothing better in the world. It is a machine that would pay any man that makes sausage to look into.

NEW HAMMOND BRANCH AT CORNING.

The G. H. Hammond Company opened its new beef and provision house at No. 44 East Tioga street, Corning, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 17. This is a complete new branch, constructed thoroughly up-to-date under the supervision of W. L. Munneke. They have their own refrigerating plant, their own deep well and also operate their own smoke houses and have stable and driveways on the premises.

DIXON'S BELT DRESSING

in solid form is a quick, simple, easy cure for slipping belts. Like to try a free sample?

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

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LARGEST BUTCHERS' SUPPLY HOUSE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO
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You cannot afford to trust the supervision of this IMPORTANT branch of your business to inexperienced hands. We make a specialty of Packing House Insurance and handle some of the largest accounts in the Country. We audit your Insurance accounts. We eliminate trouble BEFORE the fire occurs. We Guarantee lowest rates. We act as YOUR representative. We inspect your plant and prevent fires.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cooks, Mich.—The Inwood Creamery Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Lyndon, Wis.—W. J. Troy and others have incorporated the Lyndon Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$4,000.

Saginaw, Mich.—The capital stock of the Saginaw Pure Ice Company has been increased from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Miami, Fla.—W. M. Brown and others have incorporated the Miami Ice and Cold Storage Company with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Sioux City, Ia.—C. E. Geer, J. C. Miller and others have incorporated the Arctic Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Galveston, Tex.—King Schaefer, Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, by A. C. G. Kahn and Sam J. Heyman.

Cincinnati, O.—The Central Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, by W. M. Simmons, D. M. Herrin and others.

Washington, Pa.—The People's Market and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by C. W. McAllister, D. W. Myers, E. Gray.

Newell, Ia.—E. P. Kruse, W. Boyce, L. P. Lund and others have incorporated the Farmers' Creamery and Produce Company with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Alfalfa Ice Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$15,000, by L. Swisher and others, and will establish a 20-ton plant.

Pottsville, Pa.—The Seltzer Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, by W. H. Seltzer, A. Seltzer and W. C. Seltzer.

Jacksboro, Tex.—The Jack County Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, by W. P. Stewart, C. E. Patton and F. N. Faxhall.

ICE NOTES.

Elberton, Ga.—A 15-ton ice plant is to be erected by the Home Cotton Mills.

Columbus, Ga.—George S. Cook & Son of Hope have begun the erection of an ice plant.

Plainview, Tex.—The Commercial Club has made a contract for the establishment of a 20-ton ice plant.

Shreveport, La.—A two-story building will be erected, costing \$10,000, by the Shreveport Ice Cream Company.

Norfolk, Va.—Hygienic Dairy of Fairbury, Neb., will establish a plant here and manufacture butter, ice cream, etc.

Ocala, Fla.—The Crystal Ice, Cold Storage and Canning Company will shortly open bids for the erection of its new plant.

Holland, Mich.—The Plainwell Creamery Company has gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities \$2,309.65 and assets \$862.34.

Baltimore, Md.—The Gardiner Dairy Company has awarded the contract for the erec-



tion of its new plant for the manufacture of ice cream, etc.

Annapolis, Md.—An issue of \$40,000 in bonds is to be made by Parlett & Parlett for the purpose of establishing an ice plant.

Savannah, Ga.—It is rumored that the South Atlantic Packing and Provision Company will increase the capacity of its ice plant nearly 100 per cent.

Miami, Fla.—J. N. Lummus and associates have purchased the Florida East Coast Ice and Cold Storage Company, and will install an additional 35-ton machine.

Baltimore, Md.—The Independent Ice Company, which has purchased the plant of the Vacuum Ice Company will probably replace the old plant with a new one.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—W. T. Reynolds & Co. have awarded the contract for the installation of refrigerating machines in their new storage house to the Automatic Refrigerating Company.

LeMars, Ia.—The Hutchinson Bros. Company has purchased the LeMars creamery. The company also has creameries at Sioux City and Norfolk, Neb. The LeMars plant will be improved to the extent of about \$3,000.

Houma, La.—The plant of the Citizens' Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been seized by a United States marshal acting under a writ issued under a judgment held by the People's Bank of Waynesboro, Pa. The judgment is based on an unpaid portion of the purchase price of machinery purchased from the Frick Company.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta Ice and Coal Company, a \$7,000,000 corporation, recently incorporated under the laws of Virginia, will have its headquarters in this city, according to an announcement made here. The company controls plants in Atlanta, Macon, Rome, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., and plans already are on foot to extend its holdings to other Southern cities.

Zanesville, O.—The stockholders of the Star Ice and Storage Company held its annual meeting last week and elected directors and officers for the coming year. The directors are C. Stolzenbach, John Hoge, S. A. Weller, E. M. Ayers and Frank G. Grace. These organized by choosing Mr. Stolzenbach president; John Hoge, vice-president, and Mr. Grace, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

Biloxi, Miss.—The stockholders of the Biloxi Artificial Ice Manufacturing Company at a recent meeting elected the following officers for the year: William Gorenflo, president; L. Lopez, treasurer; W. K. M. Dukate, secretary and general manager; Lee Elder, superintendent. Board of Directors: William Gorenflo, L. Lopez, W. K. M. Dukate, Lee Elder, J. E. Sweetman, H. M. Folkes, J. C. Bradford and A. Lopez.

Cincinnati, O.—The Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company held its annual meeting recently and re-elected its directors, as follows: Frank J. Dorger, Joseph B. Verkamp, E. J. Babbitt, August Janszen, Simon Bruner, John F. Ankenbauer, L. J. Oehler, Fred Bergewisch and Joseph H. Rieckelman. Officers of the company are: President, Frank J. Dorger; vice-president, Joseph B. Verkamp; treasurer, E. J. Babbitt.



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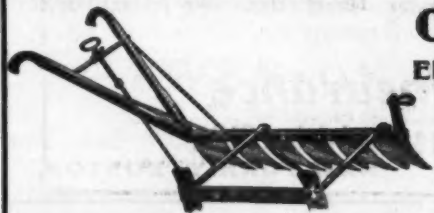
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HUDSON, N. Y. ARLINGTON, MASS
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TESTS IN STORAGE OF POULTRY.

(Continued from page 16.)

In the next example, which is the nine months' bird, we have all of those characteristics intensified. The bird is decidedly dry, and the fact that this bird had food in its crop is shown unpleasantly, because there is a little greenish color developing over the crop, and a little unpleasant odor after the bird was drawn. The taste of the bird is a little inferior. The six months' bird and the three months' bird tasted like fresh birds; the nine months' bird had a distinctly different taste.

Results of Storage Under Unfavorable Conditions.

Then there are the examples of birds of the same lot, that had been delayed and subjected to unfavorable conditions. That is, they were kept too warm. They were chilled properly in dry air, then the temperature was allowed to go up to eighty or a little higher. At the end of twenty-four hours under these conditions these dry-picked birds had almost no odor; they looked perfectly fresh, the skin was in good condition, the crops were in good condition, the mouth or bill, where we might expect to have some odor due to the blood in the mouth, had none whatever, and these birds, I think, would have been accepted by any storage man without reproach.

At the end of three months we have a smooth bird, showing but little shrinkage; more, however, than the shrinkage of the fresh bird. But it has lost its fresh color, and the skin its fresh texture, and you don't see the muscles showing through underneath, and there is a very decided difference in the taste. The bird has distinctly lost quality.

At the end of six months of storage there is even a greater loss of quality; at the end of nine months a very decided loss, and some of the characteristics of actual decomposition are beginning to show. Here we have a little greenish tinge beginning, especially under the thighs; it is very little, but it would mean a great deal if that bird is to be subjected to the usual delay and exposure after it is taken out of storage. Here we find that condition, and you will find it again under the wings. Such a bird, subjected to the usual time and treatment of the retailer, would come up in bad shape.

Now, so much for the box packages. The experiment also has been tried of keeping these dry-picked, promptly cooled, promptly packed birds in tight packages. At the end of three months the bird thus packed is practically perfectly comparable with your

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

fresh bird—in taste, in texture, in appearance of the skin, in skin quality and in all the various characteristics by which we judge fresh birds. At the end of six months we see a little difference, but it is so little that practically it would amount to nothing. Scientifically it would amount to very little. There is a difference in these two birds, and the artist being an unbiased and unprejudiced person, and being inclined to make a true picture, has rendered the difference in the bird as shown here. Please don't confound that difference with the changes which

go on in storage, because the bird is just about the same as the other one, so far as that is concerned. It was a thinner bird, the skin texture was not so fine, and the color was a little different.

The bird kept in a tight package for six months may be compared with the bird kept in the box for the same time. You can see very readily the difference in the quality of those two birds, all in favor of the tight package. There is a skin tear, done in the dressing, a very bad thing from a commercial point of view, but rather interesting here.

"C-Q-D"

In the wireless telegraphy code "C-Q-D" is the signal of distress. In packinghouse and cold storage construction it's the signal that the insulation is distressing the plant manager and the chief engineer.

"Give us more cold air," yells the manager. "Can't do it," says the engineer, "I'm pump-in' her hard now, but your insulation's no good. If I gave you 10 tons more refrigeration it would leak right out. Your insulation won't hold it."

If "STAR" corkboard had been used there would have been no need of the "C-Q-D" distress signal.

Ask for prices and booklet.

UNITED CORK COMPANIES

HOBOKEN, N. J.

HOW TO INSURE A RECORD-BREAKING RUN

Expert refrigerating and ice plant operators declare that record-breaking runs are the result of using

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JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Co-Operative Land & Mercantile Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co., Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
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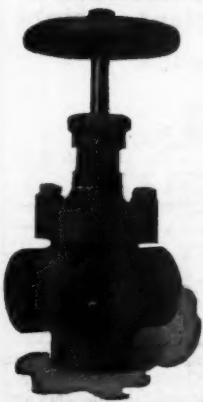
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BUFFALO—Wegner Machine Co., Perry and Mississippi Sts.
NEW ORLEANS—Rantz & Biggar, 736 Conti St.
ST. LOUIS—Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co., 200 N. Main St.
ATLANTA—York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St.
HOUSTON—York Manufacturing Co., 2010 Congress St.
CINCINNATI—Queen City Supply Co., S. W. Cor. Elm and Pearl Sts.
LOS ANGELES—United Iron Works, 151 N. Los Angeles St.
OAKLAND—United Iron Works, 24 and Jefferson Sts.
SEATTLE—United Iron Works, 109 Main St.
SPOKANE—United Iron Works, R. R. and Stevens st.
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Waygood, Ltd., 51-55 Bathurst St.



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because it gives a chance to see the color and texture of the muscle after the six months' storing in the tight package. There has been no drying out, the color of the muscle has held; you see the glistening effect of the muscle, and we seldom have that in a bird stored six months in a box.

Then there is the delayed storage bird in a tin can, after nine months. The bird is still in pretty good shape and far ahead of the corresponding bird stored in a box. These two are not as good, of course, as the two promptly stored birds.

(To be continued.)

NEW FRENCH TARIFF BILL PASSED.

According to press dispatches the new tariff bill has been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies. In view of the many changes made in the bill by the lower house of Parliament, the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington is to issue shortly a supple-

ment to Tariff Series No. 6B (Proposed New Customs Tariff of France) containing all the changes affecting the schedules mentioned in that publication. A copy (in French) of the bill as it passed the Chamber of Deputies is on file in that bureau, where it can be consulted by those interested.

MEAT PACKERS' NEW MEMBERS.

Recent additions to the membership of the American Meat Packers' Association are announced as follows by the secretary: Active.—St. Louis Hide & Tallow Co., St. Louis, Mo. Associate.—Buckley & Douglas Lumber Co., Manistee, Mich.; General Vehicle Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; Schwarz & Company, Chicago, Ill.; Tait-Nordmeyer Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Vilter Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Rieser, New York, N. Y.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The provision market during the past week has followed the grain markets, being strong when they were strong and selling off on grain weakness. The technical situation remains unchanged; stocks are not accumulating, hog receipts are still about 60 per cent. of a year ago, and in spite of the restricted demand, due to high prices, all current production is going into consumption, and until hog receipts increase materially there should be no decline from current prices. The decline in the New York stock market, however, shows the trend of popular opinion, and is the first to feel the demand for lower prices. Whether this wave will be felt strongly in the Chicago market remains to be seen, but for the present we would buy only on breaks and then always with an eye on the stock market.

Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia

Pure, Dry, Volatile



☐ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. **Manufactured solely from a mineral base.** Every cylinder subject to *your* most rigid test before using. ☐ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ☐ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

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BIRMINGHAM—Armour & Co.
BOSTON—The Armour Ammonia Works.
BUFFALO—Armour & Co.
CAMDEN, N. J.—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St., Philadelphia.
CHICAGO—The Armour Ammonia Works.
CLEVELAND—Armour & Co.
COVINGTON, KY.—Armour & Co., Cincinnati.
DALLAS—Armour & Co.
DENVER—Armour & Co.

DETROIT—Baird & West.
EAST ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co.
EL PASO—Armour & Co.
FORT WORTH—Armour & Co.
HOUSTON—Armour & Co.
INDIANAPOLIS—August Hoffman, Majestic Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE—Armour & Co.
KANSAS CITY—Armour Packing Co.
LOS ANGELES—Western W. Drug Co.
LOUISVILLE—Armour & Co.
MILWAUKEE—Armour & Co.
NEW ORLEANS—Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.
NEW YORK—The Armour Ammonia Works.

NORFOLK, VA.—Armour & Co.
OMAHA—Armour & Co., South Omaha.
PHILADELPHIA—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Armour & Co.
SALT LAKE CITY—Armour & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO—308 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
SAVANNAH—Armour & Co.
SEATTLE, WASH.—Armour & Co.
SPOKANE—Armour & Co.
ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co.
ST. PAUL—Armour & Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Armour & Co.
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The Armour Ammonia Works, Chicago, Ill.

Owned and Operated by **ARMOUR & COMPANY**

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or thereof as they go by the cwt.

Prices Irregular—Market Lower on General Liquidation—Live Hog Movement Still Disappointing—Packing Returns Show No Improvement—Stocks Light.

The decline in prices from the recent high point in pork has been about 75c. a barrel. There has been a decline in lard of half a cent a pound, and a general reaction in other commodities. From this decline prices on Wednesday showed a quick rally, with the development of moderate buying orders.

The declining tendency of the market was evidently due to the general liquidating developments in all speculative markets. The great break in cotton from the high price, the break in grain, the demoralization in stocks and failures in Wall Street all were against values, and in addition there was some sentimental selling on the agitation which is going on against the high costs of living.

The decline, however, did not assume a serious phase. There was moderate selling pressure but the interest in the market has been somewhat limited in a speculative way, and there was no large line of speculative holdings to come on the market. Another factor of some importance in the situation is the movement of hogs which is still small, and continues less than last year. This condition naturally tends to prevent any accumulation of supplies of product and is against any continued selling.

There is apparently a little apprehension in the market that the agitation against the high cost of living will assume a formidable shape, and that as a result the demand may be decreased sufficiently to re-

sult in a considerable accumulation in product stocks, and with accumulation lower prices. The actual movement, however, of hogs is so disappointingly light that there is no opportunity for any accumulation at present. The receipts last week at Western points were 75,000 more than the preceding week, but 156,000 less than the corresponding time a year ago. Unless the movement can increase in a more proportionate rate than has been seen there will apparently be no accumulation of product stocks for some time to come.

The average price of hogs, however, has decreased somewhat and is off about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound from the extreme figures of the season. The decline, however, has not been sufficient to have any effect on the situation. The market is still about 3c. a pound over the average for the past eight years and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound over the quotations for the corresponding time last year.

At the prevailing prices for hogs, the feeding value of corn is about 25c. a bushel above last year, while the recent prices at the extreme advance were only 8 or 9c. over and the market has lost about a third of this premium.

There is an apparent profit in marketing the corn in the shape of live stock of over 20c. a bushel, yet this condition does not increase the supply of hogs as it ought to in view of the price for hogs and the demand for product. On this account the forthcoming government statement which will be issued on the 25th giving the supply of live stock in the country is looked forward to with a very great deal of interest. The fact that the high prices for hogs are not bringing out the movement that was seen a year

ago at prices $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower, is convincing a great many that the supply of hogs is not in the country to be marketed. On this account the census report to be taken this year will be of a very important character, as it will bring the statistics into a more accurate form and permit of a sizing up of the supplies in better shape.

A study of the statistics shows that the meat supplies of the country have not kept pace with the increase in population and the country is seemingly brought face to face with the proposition that prices will remain relatively much higher than in past years, or else there must be a material increase in stock raising on the farms in the place of the great live stock raising on the ranches. Such a change of procedure is greatly needed, not only for the purpose of increasing the meat supplies of the country, but also for the purpose of renewing the exhausted condition of the farms by feeding the farm crops on the farm and marketing the crops in the shape of stock.

The export demand for hog products shows little or no improvement. The shipments are small, and there is every indication of continuing light until prices are on a better shipping basis. The decrease in the exports of lard has been particularly heavy. This is due to the fact that Europe is getting her fat supplies in other ways, due possibly to the lower prices for vegetable fats, while the high price which lard commands naturally restricts its consumption abroad. The decrease in the exports of lard since November 1st have been 70,562,000 pounds, while the actual exports have been only 82,430,000 pounds, showing that the shipments have been only about half of last year.

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**PURE
REFINED
LARD**



The shipments of meats have been much less than a year ago, the decrease having been about 37,500,000 pounds, while the total shipments have been about 83,500,000 pounds.

PORK.—The supplies are still very light with trade limited by the small supplies. Mess is quoted at \$23.50; clear \$25@27.00, and family, \$26@26.50.

LARD.—The market was quiet and a little lower with the decline in Western prices. City steam lard, \$12.75; Western \$12.55, and Middle West \$12.75@12.85; Continent, \$13.40; South American, \$14.25; Brazil kegs, \$15.25; compound, 10@10½c.

BEEF.—The market is very firm with supplies light. Quotations: Family, \$16@16.50; mess, \$11.50@12.50; extra India mess, \$24.00@25.00.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported to Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1910, were as follows:

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1910, as shown by the report of Williams & Terhune, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tons and Pkgs.
Bohemian, Liverpool			1631	301	520	7134
*Minnehaha, London	25		249		50	750
Adriatic, Southampton			45			
*St. Louis, Southampton	200		335			225
Toronto, Hull		348	1610		78	1493
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		105		25		320
Kronland, Antwerp		300	30	35	108	578
Caroline, Havre	2200		40			
Montserrat, Spanish Ports			12			
Barbarossa, Mediterranean		235				60
Duca d' Abruzzi, Mediterranean			3	65		10
Alice, Mediterranean		83				
Total	2200	948	351	4017	361	756
Last week	9041	3704		6968	125	1358
Same time in 1909	27566	17242	167	8792	2144	812

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF **TALLOW AND GREASE**
ALL GRADES
PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

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ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO

He would be glad to hear from you whenever you are in the market for any of your requirements

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REFRIGERATION WITHOUT ICE

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATING CO.

Eighth and Spring Garden Sts., - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BACON.—Cienfuegos, Cuba, 54,263 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 57,760 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 445,202 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 62,543 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 58,499 lbs.; Hull, Eng., 574,806 lbs.; Hamilton W. I., 975 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 395,511 lbs.; London, Eng., 24,000 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 45,929 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 13,638 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 648 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 21,613 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 61,822 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 3,170 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,850 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,000 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25,070 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 1,275 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 4,131 lbs.; Ouracao, Leeward Islands, 878 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11,292 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,490 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 976 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 13,627 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 315,830 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,757 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,574 lbs.; Hull, Eng., 285,658 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,948 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 899 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 485,210 lbs.; London, Eng., 197,439 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 7,774 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 10,030 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba,

6,785 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 10,395 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 18,435 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 778 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 623 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 899 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 9,250 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 11,800 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,980 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,558 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 99,097 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 18,000 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 523,190 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 8,255 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 14,350 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 27,500 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 920 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 3,216 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 17,764 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,800 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 207,007 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 75,446 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 35,750 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 3,750 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 2,480 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 16,116 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 149,969 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 5,500 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 5,600 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,572 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 385,089 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 128,249 lbs.; Hull, Eng., 702,029 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 35,147 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,260 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 115,125 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 698,713 lbs.; London, England, 585,239 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 60,113 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 23,585 lbs.; Marsala, (Continued on following page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1910, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs			
To—	Week Jan. 17, 1910.	Week Jan. 17, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
United Kingdom ..	922	6,944	8,977
Continent	108	2,522	4,601
So. & Cen. Am. ..	100	3,400	3,799
West Indies	556	11,789	15,046
Br. No. Am. Col. ..		1,387	4,682
Other countries ..		115	19
Total	1,686	26,167	37,124

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	2,664,650	71,455,000	104,216,447
Continent	360,000	2,996,800	5,629,020
So. & Cen. Am. ..	41,600	1,636,375	1,940,550
West Indies	21,000	2,018,900	2,398,471
Br. No. Am. Col. ..		27,300	21,471
Other countries ..		58,425	15,600
Total	5,010,850	78,220,800	113,621,593

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	2,664,650	43,618,031	70,727,564
Continent	2,938,500	28,074,702	71,067,236
So. & Cen. Am. ..	207,300	3,470,000	3,878,220
West Indies	125,000	6,892,750	7,045,512
Br. No. Am. Col. ..		78,665	134,693
Other countries ..		295,050	135,600
Total	5,936,600	82,429,798	132,991,825

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,206	1,296,775	5,062,450
Boston	25	1,067,325	603,850
Baltimore		183,750	1,162,300
New Orleans	123	38,000	202,000

Total week	1,686	5,010,850	5,936,600
Previous week ..	1,892	6,454,045	7,885,003
Two weeks ago ..	2,021	7,305,775	9,953,680
Cor. week last y'r	5,213	13,199,033	15,755,025

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time, last year, 1908.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	5,233,400	7,424,800	2,191,400
Meats, lbs.	78,220,800	113,621,573	35,400,700
Lard, lbs.	82,429,798	152,991,825	70,562,027

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	16@24c.
Oil cake	9c.	9c.	@10c.
Bacon	15/	15/	16@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	16@24c.
Cheese	20/	22/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	16@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	16@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been a better tone to the tallow market during the week, but trade has been slow. A little business has been done in city tallow with sales as high as 6½c., and there has been a moderate business in specials. The general demand, however, has been very light. This has been offset on the other hand by the lightness of supplies and the limited character of the offerings. The production continues small, and the stocks are of very moderate proportions, so moderate that any demand of moment easily influences the market.

There is no foreign demand at present, and foreign markets are very quiet. This is shown in the small business at London. The offerings this week were only 690 casks at the auction sale, of which less than half were sold, 300 tierces, with an average price of 33s. 9d., the same as the preceding week. The situation is not a particularly interesting one. Dealers appear to be awaiting developments. Buyers are not anxious to take tallow more than there is immediate demand for, and are holding off as the conditions in the soap trade are slow and there has been but little interest recently in the compound market.

The movement of cattle West continues fairly good, however. The receipts last week increased 29,000 over the preceding week, but were about 14,000 under a year ago. The average price for the week was \$6.25, compared with \$6.25 the preceding week and \$5.96 a year ago. The receipts of sheep were also large, and prices are but little over last year. The high prices for stock appear to be due not so much to the scarcity of cattle or the decrease in the marketing of cattle, as in the great decrease in the marketing of hogs and the consequent high price for hog products, which throws the demand for meats on to beef and mutton and the high price for oils and lard have a most direct and influential bearing on the price of tallow. There is no recession in the price for competing oils generally excepting cotton oil, and offerings of material available for soap making are not large, and the demand for tallow on this account continues of a fairly steady character.

There has been less interest of late in stearine and in oleo oil, but this decrease has not been sufficient to affect the market for either product enough to be an influence of moment in the value of tallow.

Quotations are: City, 6½c.; spot country, 6½@7½c.; special, 7¼@7½c. in tierces.

STEARINE.—The stearine market is very quiet. There has been little or no business for some time past and it is rather difficult to quote the market with any degree of accuracy. The makers have been holding quite firmly at old asking prices, while consumers

have been waiting for a concession in values and looking for lower prices. There has been very little demand from the compound makers, who apparently were well supplied on previous contracts.

With the recent break in cottonseed oil and the decline in lard there has been a more positive waiting tendency and a disposition to hold off until it was reasonably clear to what extent the decline in oil would be carried and how far the movement of hogs would affect the price of lard, and to what extent the depression in hog products would influence the demand for compound lard. There has certainly been a holding off among buyers on the recent break and a general recession in compound lard prices. Pressers have not been urging their products on the market and have been awaiting developments.

Quotations are nearly nominal at 17@17½c. with small sales early in the week at 17c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very dull and the situation has eased off on moderate domestic and foreign demand. Rotterdam quoted 82 florins asked. New York quotes 14½c. for extra.

LARD STEARINE.—The market is steady at 13½c.

GREASE.—The market is firm on light supplies but trade is very quiet. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½@6¾c.; bone, 5¾@6¾c.; nominal; house, 6½@6¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 7@7¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is quiet and firm but demand is light. Quotations: Yellow, 6½@6¾c.; and white at 7@7¾c.

LARD OIL.—The market is quiet but firm. The production is small. Prices are quoted \$1.20.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is quiet and firm. Holdings are light and offerings small. Cables are firm and there is limited offering to arrive. Stocks in first hands are reported small. Quotations in New York City of Ceylon, spot, 9¼@9½c.; do., shipments, 9¼@9½c.; Cochin spot, 10@10¼c.; do., shipments, 9¾@9¾c.

PALM OIL.—The market is very quiet with trade demand light but the supplies available continue small and holders are very firm both on the spot and to arrive. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7½c.; do., to arrive, 7c. Palm kernels, spot, 8½@8¾c.

CORN OIL.—The market is quiet with prices firmly held. Demand has been moderate. Quoted at \$6.75@6.85.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Stocks are light and the market is firm at unchanged prices. Demand is fairly good. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 77c.; prime, 70c.; low grade off yellow, 62c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Sicily, 8,325 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 11,025 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 94,848 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 20,294 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 182,862 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 54,940 lbs.; Nazareth, Syria, 2,700 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 8,849 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 33,407 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 6,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21,088 lbs.; Santander, Peru, 1,346 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 1,000 lbs.; Southampton, England, 32,200 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 221,935 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 13,906 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3,500 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 15,025 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,221 lbs.; Trapani, Sicily, 3,100 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,634 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 20,666 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 100,128 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Melbourne, Australia, 300 gals.

PORK.—Antigua, W. I., 64 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 120 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 8 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 13 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Hull, Eng., 75 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 148 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng., 275 bbls.; London, Eng., 150 bbls.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 86 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 8 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 19 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 596 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 80 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 18 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 50 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 8 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 240 pgs.; Colon, Panama, 74 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 bx.; Havana, Cuba, 54 pa.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 60 bx.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 14 cs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1910, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 tes., 95 bbls.; Antigua, W. I., 14 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 100 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 10 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 78 bbls., 60,634 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 50 bbls., 42,201 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 38 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 33 bbls., 10 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 92 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 51 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 132 bbls., 10 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 8,282 lbs., 34 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 46 bbls., 18 tes.; Liverpool, England, 274,560 lbs., 56 bbls., 275 tes.; London, England, 789,462 lbs., 31 bbls.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 16 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,305 bbls.; Southampton, England, 389,639 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 249 bbls.; 5 tes.; Sekondi, Africa, 140 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 8 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antigua, W. I., 2 tes.; Beyrout, 100 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 200 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 190 tes.; London,

Corn Oil Cotton Oil Cocoanut Oil Palm Oil

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

England, 340 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 30 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 50 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 95 tes.; St. John, N. F., 139 tes.

From Baltimore, Hamburg, Germany, 80 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 300 bbls.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antigua, W. I., 16,350 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 25,110 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 8,300 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,480 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,100 lbs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 4,000 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 1,384 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,945 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 13,200 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,200 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Cienfuegos, Cuba, 5,049 lbs.; London, Eng., 54,722 lbs.

TONGUE.—Liverpool, Eng., 45 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 4 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Antigua, W. I., 49 cs.; Beira, Africa, 111 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 303 cs.; Colon, Panama, 89 cs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 175 pa.; Constantinople, Turkey, 96 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 495 cs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 35 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 25 cs.; Havre, France, 145 cs., 141 pgs.; Hull, England, 120 cs.; Iquitos, Peru, 596 cs.; Liverpool, Eng., 749 cs.; London, Eng., 388 cs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 100 cs.; Manaus, Brazil, 74 cs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 182 cs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 501 cs.; Nazareth, Syria, 24 cs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 188 cs., 460 pa.; Port Limon, C. R., 16 cs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 56 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 41 pa.

NEW YORK STATE MEAT INSPECTION.

In his annual report to the New York legislature, Raymond A. Pearson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, recommends that legislation be enacted to provide for a proper surveillance over the abattoirs of the State. The commissioner points out that practically the only inspected meat sold in New York State is the product of abattoirs enjoying federal meat inspection, which is limited to those plants doing an inter-state business, and it is a matter of common knowledge that live stock which would not be accepted at such plants is sometimes taken to abattoirs where no inspection obtains and the meat is sold wholly within the State.

Thus the federal meat inspection service—the proportional cost of which borne by the people of New York State being about \$300,000 per annum—does not serve fully to protect the markets of the State against unwholesome meat and does serve to give an advantage to live stock interests of other States that desire to market their products in New York State.

SAN FRANCISCO MEAT INSPECTION.

The San Francisco (Cal.) city authorities have adopted a new local meat inspection ordinance to supplement government inspection. It is very stringent, and aimed to remedy conditions which have long been a scandal in that city. All persons engaged in slaughtering, packing or curing meat which is exposed for sale come under its provisions, with the exception of those having United States Government inspection.

All persons coming under the inspection law must make application to the Board of Health for such inspection and get a number. No meat products can be sold unless inspected by the health officials. All labels

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
ADDIT SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & H. STS.

P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.

CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—PRIVATE TWENTIETH CENTURY "A.B.C." 412 AND 512
EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

Garbage Disposal Plants

DIGESTORS, DRYERS AND PERCOLATORS
WE HAVE THE MOST ECONOMICAL SYSTEM KNOWN. WE SAVE THE LARGEST PER
CENT. OF GREASE. WE DESIGN, MANUFACTURE AND ERECT
COMPLETE PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

on canned and other meats must be approved by the Board of Health and filed with that body. Violation of the law is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or by six months' imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Jan. 20, 1910.—As predicted in our last week's letter, the market during the interval has suffered quite heavy decline, the low records scored for the week being January, \$7.03; February, \$6.99; March, \$7; May, \$7.07; July, \$7.15; September, \$7.08; October, \$6.55, or an average of about 30 points decline all around. At the low level the market took a determined stand, and, in fact, advanced sharply, but only to lose part of the advance the next day. The market has since

developed into a very feverish one, advances and reactions following one another quickly. Crude during the interval has also reflected the conditions of the refined market, selling as low as \$5.94, but is now firmer in sympathy with the refined market. Buying of both Europe and domestic consumers during the past week has been of small proportions, but at the close a little more interest seems to be shown by the domestic buyers.

The probable course of the market for the coming week is rather hard to predict, and will probably depend more or less on the course of the lard and cotton markets. We quote today as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil: January, \$7.07 bid, \$7.10 asked; March, \$7.17 bid, \$7.18 asked; May, \$7.22 bid, \$7.23 asked; July, \$7.29 bid, \$7.30 asked; September, \$7.21 bid, \$7.24 asked; October, \$6.72 bid, \$6.78 asked. We further quote: Prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$7.70; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.70; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.10; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.10; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 29s. 6d.

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the value
of your
By Products

YOU

should get the advantages
to be derived from the
use of our labora-
tory. We

WANT

to test your
Tankage, Blood,
Tallows, Greases,
Glue Stock, etc., etc.,

TO

enable you to get the
best results. We
want you also
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KNOW

that we are
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STERNE & SON CO.,
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Prices Break Heavily—Liquidation General—
Break in Cotton Prices Affects Market—
Crude Lower—Market Rallies Quickly
from Declines.**

The oil market has been active during the past week and prices have broken about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound and at the extreme low showed a decline of about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound from the high point in December. The break in the market was due almost entirely to the effect on speculative sentiment of the great demoralization in cotton and the general break in all speculative commodities, together with depression in stocks. There was a break in lard, but not an important one.

The decline in the market forced a great deal of speculative long oil on the market and it was extremely difficult to sell oil several days of the week. Prices crumbled rapidly and there was little or no resistance shown on the decline. The break brought out a good deal of selling by southern interests and by speculative commission houses. The big break in cotton apparently unsettled the position of a number of holders at the south and crude oil was weak and declined readily. The offerings of crude were not very heavy, however, due apparently to confidence that prices would recover from the decline. A great deal of the crude now held was made out of high priced seed, and the break in values of oil has left the producer in a position where it would be difficult to market the oil excepting at a loss.

The decline in lard was also somewhat of a factor in the situation, but the break

was not important, and all markets showed a strong rallying tendency on Wednesday. The recovery in cotton was about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound from the low point. The recovery in the cotton market and in the lard market, in view of the developments in the financial markets, was a very encouraging condition and apparently had a good deal of effect on the speculative sentiment in oil.

The demand for oil is fairly good for compound purposes, although the actual fresh buying has recently been limited as buyers are unwilling to take hold on a declining market. There has been a moderate business and some concession in prices. Some of the makers are still holding at previous prices, and are waiting a return of the market to a more normal position with the speculative liquidation apparently over.

The exports of compound lard have been fair this year considering the very high prices which have prevailed. The shipments during November, which was the last month reported, were 6,988,429 pounds, and the exports for 11 months have been 65,974,421 pounds against 67,872,002 pounds the preceding year. There has been, however, a very important falling off in the exports of oleo, and oleomargarine. The exports for the month of November were only 8,855,531 pounds and for the 11 months 155,821,327 pounds against 182,847,641 the previous year.

The exports of cottonseed oil show even a greater falling off, and there is at present very little demand for oil excepting for the butter grades. This is reflected in the destination of the exports, and also in the volume and character of the demand. At the present

rate of shipment there seems to be every reason for expecting a decrease in the total exports for the year, even larger than at first anticipated, which will go a long way towards offsetting the increase in the home consumption. The foreign markets for oils continue firm. The market for coconut oil is held higher, and the recent reports indicate rather limited offerings from first hands, while there has been an excellent demand from European countries. The market for bean oil is also very firm, and recent offerings have been as high as \$6.60 for shipment.

The position of the oil market is one which is somewhat confused at present. The market was advanced in part due to speculative buying by interests which know practically nothing of the oil market, and who bought simply on account of a belief in higher prices, and not because of any requirements of the trade in which they were interested. A great deal of this speculatively held oil has apparently been thrown over, and there has been considerable of this oil absorbed by trade interests.

While there has been a little weakening in the lard market, prices are still very high, and the stocks are small. The movement of hogs has not increased sufficiently to cause any accumulation of lard stocks. The price for other oils has weakened but little if any during the recent break in cottonseed oil and in this respect the change in values has simply been a marking down of cotton oil prices more rapidly than the change in the value of competing articles.

The high price for butter and in fact the high price of all edible oils and fats neces-

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

**Cottonseed
Products.**

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

sitates a very large consumption of cotton oil and will evidently continue to make a large consumption until conditions as to supplies are changed enough to produce an increase in the articles for which cottonseed oil is now used to such a large extent as a substitute fat.

Closing prices:

Saturday, Jan. 15, 1910.—Spot, \$7.25@7.28; January, \$7.24@7.26; February, \$7.20@7.23; March, \$7.24@7.26; April, \$7.23@7.28; May, \$7.24@7.25; July, \$7.32@7.33; September, \$7.17@7.19; October, \$6.50@6.58; good off, \$7@7.30; off, \$6.95@7.25; winter, \$7.25@7.95; summer, \$7.25@7.95.

Sales were: January, 800, \$7.25@7.26; March, 3,400, \$7.23@7.26; May, 4,700, \$7.23@7.28; July, 4,300, \$7.29@7.32; September, 700, \$7.14@7.18; October, 900, \$6.55@6.64. Futures closed 2 advance to 10 decline. Total sales, 14,800. Prime Crude S. E., \$6.00.

Monday, Jan. 7, 1910.—Spot, \$7.18@7.25; January, \$7.18@7.20; February, \$7.17@7.23; March, \$7.18@7.21; April, \$7.18@7.25; May, \$7.25@7.26; July, \$7.31@7.32; September, \$7.15@7.22; October, \$6.54@6.56; good off, \$6.90@7.20; off, \$6.85@7.18; winter, \$7.20@8.00; summer, \$7.20@7.90.

Sales were: January, 100, \$7.14@7.14; March, 7,200, \$7.15@7.26; May, 7,100, \$7.25@7.30; July, 3,000, \$7.30@7.35; September, 300, \$7.20@7.20; October, 400, \$6.58@6.65. Futures closed 4 advance to 6 decline. Total sales, 18,100. Prime Crude, S. E., \$6.

Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1910.—January, \$6.95@7.00; February, \$6.95@6.99; March, \$7.03@7.04; April, \$7.04@7.07; May, \$7.06@7.07; July, \$7.15@7.16; September, \$7.09@7.11; October, \$6.52@6.60; good off, \$6.75@6.99; off, \$6.70@6.98; winter, \$7.00@7.80; summer, \$7@7.75. Sales were: January, 500, \$7.02@7.06; February, 100, \$6.99@6.99; March, 6,600, \$7@7.13; May, 10,500, \$7.07@7.19; July, 6,200, \$7.15@7.26; September, 300, \$7.08@7.08; October 400, \$6.59@6.59. Futures closed 2 to 23 decline. Total sales, 24,600. Prime crude S. E., \$6.00.

Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1910.—January, \$7.14@7.24; February, \$7.10@7.20; March, \$7.16@7.20; April, \$7.18@7.21; May, \$7.26@7.27; July, \$7.30@7.31; September, \$7.18@7.22; October, \$6.73@6.80; good off, \$6.90@7.25; off, \$6.85@7.20; winter, \$7.65@7.95; summer, \$7.20@8. Sales were: January, 600, \$7.15@7.15; March, 1,200, \$7.04@7.16; May, 6,600, \$7.10@7.28; July, 5,700, \$7.18@7.30; September, 1,200, \$7.12@7.23; October, 400, \$6.60@6.75. Futures closed 9 to 21 advance. Total sales, 15,700. Prime Crude, S. E., \$6.

Thursday, Jan. 20.—Spot, \$7.08@7.15; January, \$7.07@7.10; February, \$7.07@7.11; March, \$7.17@7.18; April, \$7.18@7.21; May, \$7.22@7.27; July, \$7.29@7.30; September, \$7.21@7.24; October, \$6.72@6.78; good off, \$6.95@7.15; off, \$6.80@7.15; winter, \$7.20@7.90; summer, \$7.10@7.90. Sales were: January, 200, \$7.12@7.12; March, 2,300, \$7.09

@7.18; May, 4,300, \$7.19@7.25; July, 3,600, \$7.23@7.29; September, 100, \$7.17@7.17; October, 600, \$6.70@6.70. Futures closed at 7 decline to 3 advance. Total sales, 11,000. Prime Crude S. E., \$6.00.

SEE PAGE 89 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Jan. 20.—Market is steady. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 73¼ marks; choice butter oil, 77¼ marks; choice summer white, 76½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Jan. 20.—Market is steady. Quotations: Choice summer white, 43¼ florins; prime summer yellow, 42¼ florins; choice butter oil, 44½ florins.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Jan. 20.—Market is steady. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 89½ francs; prime winter yellow, 92½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—Market is steady. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 35½s.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Jan. 20.—Market is nominal. Quotations: Off oil, 81½ francs.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 20.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45c. for prompt, 45½c. for February or March delivery, f. o. b. Carolina mill points.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45c. Meal, \$28.50@29, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$10, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 20.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 47c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$30@30.50. Hulls steady, \$9.75@10, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 20.—Texas crude cottonseed oil sold sparingly at 45@46c.; Valley, 46¼@46½c.; offerings light, tendency higher; stocks far smaller than usual at this date. Seventy per cent. of the Valley mills will finish crushing by Feb. 1. Meal unchanged, \$35, long ton. Cake steady, \$33.75, long ton, sacked, ship's side. Loose hulls, \$11.50; sacked, \$12.75, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 20.—Cotton oil market very quiet, nominally \$6.13@6.23. Choice loose cake, \$31.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
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EXPORTERS

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ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Jan. 19, 1910, and for the period since September 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.							
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.	Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	50	Kavala, Turkey	—	—	200
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	25	Kingston, W. I.	19	1,541	1,521
Acajutla, Salvador	—	13	62	Kobe, Japan	—	—	15
Alexandria, Egypt	118	682	1,045	Kustendji, Roumania	—	1,375	2,375
Algiers, Egypt	—	748	323	La Guaira, Venezuela	—	12	139
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	60	232	Leghorn, Italy	—	2,880	8,286
Anapola, Honduras	—	57	—	Liverpool, England	653	3,604	3,020
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	50	London, England	2,140	6,890	4,507
Ancona, Italy	—	706	1,150	Macoris, San Domingo	—	77	241
Antigua, W. Indies	15	86	51	Malmo, Sweden	—	250	150
Antwerp, Belgium	300	985	1,060	Malta, Island of	—	685	948
Auckland, New Zealand	9	187	138	Manaos, Brazil	—	6	—
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	—	Manchester, England	—	1,055	1,245
Ayus, W. I.	—	—	102	Manzanillo, Cuba	—	149	30
Bahia, Brazil	—	38	—	Maracaibo, Venezuela	5	51	147
Barbados, W. I.	—	551	474	Marseilles, France	—	6,050	19,994
Bari, Italy	—	—	100	Martinique, W. Indies	—	2,089	1,489
Belra, E. Africa	—	32	—	Matanzas, W. I.	9	80	8
Beirut, Syria	—	—	143	Mauritius, Island of	—	—	19
Belfast, Ireland	—	25	45	Mazatlan, Mexico	—	11	—
Belize, B. Honduras	—	—	124	Melbourne, Australia	—	62	174
Bergen, Norway	—	30	225	Messina, Sicily	—	—	15
Biscaglia, Italy	—	—	25	Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	14
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	—	—	5	Monte Cristi, S. D.	308	368	—
Bombay, India	—	7	—	Montego Bay, W. Indies	—	23	—
Bordeaux, France	—	50	1,763	Montevideo, Uruguay	295	1,675	1,537
Braila, Roumania	—	340	141	Naples, Italy	50	2,704	2,473
Bremen, Germany	—	—	345	Newcastle, England	—	—	25
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	—	26	Nuevitas, Cuba	11	20	23
Bristol, England	—	—	75	Oran, Algeria	47	453	687
Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep.	—	1,480	3,870	Palermo, Sicily	—	—	195
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	25	Panama, Panama	—	—	22
Calabar, Cuba	—	33	—	Panderna, Asia	—	28	118
Calvo, Egypt	—	24	—	Para, Brazil	—	346	12
Callao, Peru	—	354	5	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	7	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,343	670	Patras, Greece	—	—	200
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	6	Phillipville, Algeria	—	—	150
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	10	Point a Pitre, W. I.	—	—	249
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	4	Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	28	28
Carupano, Venezuela	—	4	26	Port au Prince, W. I.	5	23	51
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	305	129	Port Barrios, C. A.	—	28	68
Christiansand, Norway	—	1,914	880	Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	65	84
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	100	Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	212	153
Cleufuegos, Cuba	15	90	88	Port Maria, Jamaica	—	3	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	32	80	Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	66
Colon, Panama	17	854	687	Port of Spain, W. I.	—	20	20
Constantinople, Turkey	25	6,120	14,888	Port Said, Egypt	—	14	203
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,280	610	Preveza, Turkey	—	—	25
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	24	Progreso, Mexico	—	153	56
Cork, Ireland	—	150	—	Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	464	280
Cristobal, Panama	—	3	—	Ravenna, Italy	—	800	2,409
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	28	—	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	14	1,428	2,052
Dantzig, Germany	—	—	100	Rosario, Brazil	10	19	—
Delegatch, Turkey	—	325	1,198	Rotterdam, Holland	—	24,284	18,722
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	344	103	St. John, N. P.	—	26	95
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	939	1,117	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	213	77
Dominica, W. I.	—	77	—	St. Lucia, W. I.	—	—	21
Dublin, Ireland	200	2,374	1,550	St. Thomas, W. I.	26	26	21
Drontheim, Norway	60	260	125	Salonica, Turkey	—	1,096	2,550
Dunkirk, France	—	600	115	Samana, San Dom.	—	156	156
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	39	Sanches, San Domingo	—	52	61
Fiume, Austria	—	—	200	San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	204	358
Galata, Roumania	—	2,617	2,641	San Jose, C. R.	—	—	17
Genoa, Italy	210	8,634	15,406	Santiago, Cuba	—	323	223
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	—	10	Santos, Brazil	—	241	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	150	100	Savanna, Colombia	—	8	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,350	1,625	Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	41
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,100	300	Smyrna, Turkey	—	840	544
Grenada, W. Indies	—	—	11	Souka, Tunisia	—	—	230
Guadeloupe, W. I.	202	1,531	1,304				
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	70				
Halifax, N. S.	—	—	24				
Hamburg, Germany	25	1,335	6,622				
Hango, Russia	—	—	20				
Havana, Cuba	66	1,400	496				
Havre, France	75	3,530	7,755				
Helsingfors, Finland	—	10	20				
Hull, England	200	605	145				
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	7				
Jamel, Haiti	—	3	—				
Jamaica, W. I.	—	125	—				

Southampton, England	—	650	300
Stavanger, Norway	—	10	—
Stettin, Germany	—	150	2,050
Stockholm, Sweden	—	200	50
Surinam, D. Guiana	6	14	—
Sydney, Australia	—	55	—
Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	250	51
Trieste, Austria	—	100	9,105
Trinidad, Island of	—	143	124
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	740
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,635	1,140
Varna, Bulgaria	—	35	—
Venice, Italy	83	5,988	26,634
Vera Cruz, Mexico	4	61	262
Wellington, N. Z.	—	—	74
Yokohama, Japan	—	10	9
Total	5,890	117,152	194,900

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	250	4,896
Belfast, Ireland	—	433	335
Bordeaux, France	—	15	—
Bremen, Germany	—	75	1,040
Christiana, Norway	—	3,595	—
Colon, Panama	—	21	85
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	550	2,885
Genoa, Italy	—	25	450
Glasgow, Scotland	—	685	1,150
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	600	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,161	22,636
Havana, Cuba	—	267	1,178
Havre, France	200	302	1,507
Liverpool, England	—	200	7,520
London, England	—	1,075	7,450
Manchester, England	—	—	2,650
Marseilles, France	—	250	11,292
Naples, Italy	—	100	350
Odessa, Russia	—	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland	—	13,187	51,855
Stavanger, Norway	—	535	—
Trieste, Austria	—	—	4,015
Venice, Italy	—	600	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	489
Total	200	25,826	121,353

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—
Canada	—	6	10,786
Hamburg, Germany	—	175	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	20
Mexico (including overland)	3,140	26,854	35,246
Total	3,140	27,085	46,052

Recapitulation.

From New York	5,890	117,152	194,900
From New Orleans	200	25,826	121,353
From Galveston	—	4,908	19,982
From Baltimore	—	3,461	1,025
From Philadelphia	—	104	604
From Savannah	—	22,398	33,473
From Newport News	—	3,550	—
From Norfolk	—	4,875	1,825
From all other ports	3,140	27,085	46,052
Total	8,730	200,159	419,170

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

BRITISH MEAT TRADE IN 1909.

(Concluded from page 17.)

It will be noticed in this curious comparison that the figures for 1908 are almost equal. During 1909 there has been an even greater increase of the imports from Argentina, which now has left the United States far behind, and has assumed the position of being the principal source of the overseas meat supplies which reach the United Kingdom. In connection with the items of refrigerated and frozen beef, our supplies from all overseas sources run out as follows:

From.	Cwts.	Value.
Argentina	3,500,307	\$6,102,926
United States	1,432,142	3,268,584
New Zealand	347,872	541,600
Other countries	351,668	395,270

This shows that 60 per cent. of the frozen beef we import is derived from Argentina; 30.8 per cent. of our frozen mutton supplies come from the same source.

Shortage in World's Hog Supply.

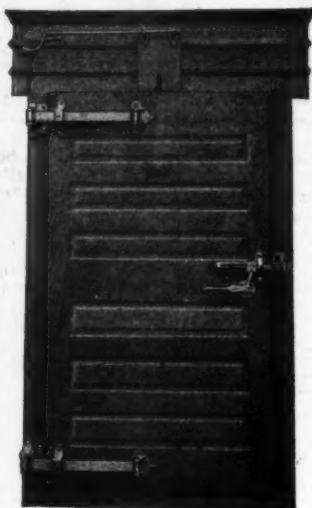
A notable feature of the agricultural outlook during 1909 has been the utter collapse in the supply of swine all over the world. In bacon-curing countries, such as Denmark, Canada and the United States, the supply is short of the needs of the trade by millions of swine in the aggregate. In the United Kingdom the shortage is also so great that the price has reached a higher figure at the close of 1909 than ever before. It is difficult to account for the shortage, which seems to have made itself felt everywhere about the beginning of the year, and has become accentuated since, with the result that pork purveyors are finding it difficult to conduct the business, and bacon curers, although they are obtaining the highest prices on record for the finished article, find it no easy matter to make ends meet. The residual portions of the carcasses have to be paid for at the same rate as the rest, but do not realize any more than formerly. The averaging out therefore means, very often, a heavy loss.

It may be said that the meat industry of the United Kingdom is in an unsatisfactory condition. The shifting of the principal source of supply of imported beef from the United States to Argentina has had a disturbing effect on trade, and has again emphasized the fact that we are so dependent on other nations for our chief article of food, whereas at the same time, it is a matter of daily experience that our home-grown beef and mutton fetch higher prices than any other. This apparent paradox needs explaining, and is not unworthy of the attention of British farmers, who must either

be content to be gradually pushed out of the meat markets of this country altogether, or rise to their opportunities and take advantage of a condition of things which is so obviously all in their favor.

Opportunities to invest in the packinghouse business or its branches, chances "to get in on the ground floor" on a good thing, may be found by keeping watch of the "Wanted and For Sale" department. That's where the "good things" turn up.

Note the hinges, fastener, the paneling, the general substantial appearance. Then note that meat rail trap.



We make all kinds of Ice and Refrigerator Doors, Ice Chutes, etc.

**Just meets your very needs.
Once closed—remains tight.
Never sticks nor freezes shut.
Entails the best in its make-up.
Suits every packer who has one.**

THESE ARE JUST A FEW OF
THE REASONS WHY EVERY
PACKER SHOULD USE A

JONES DOOR

Catalog on Request

**JONES COLD STORE
DOOR CO.**

HAGERSTOWN

MARYLAND

IT MEETS THE GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS

That can be truthfully said of

Wyandotte Butcher's Cleaner and Cleanser

Indian in Circle



In Every Package

But that is not all, for this cleaner will do more cleaning and purifying about your establishment and cost you less to do it than any article you have ever tried.

Just try it. Then you will speak the truth. If not all we say it is, it will cost you nothing. Can you ask for a fairer deal?

Order a barrel or keg from your regular supply house, or write us.

THE J. B. FORD COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, WYANDOTTE, MICH., U. S. A.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

Efficiency

Combined with Durability and Economy

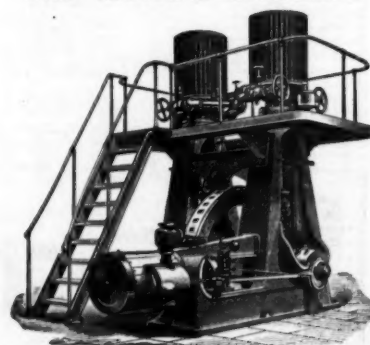
Is Winning the Plaudits of
Thousands of Users of

"Eclipse"

Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery

FRICK COMPANY
Waynesboro, Pa.

The World's Standard



HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Speculative tanners are hammering the market to get further bargains and at the same time stir up some activity for leather, but the facts of the case are that the recent "shake down" in hide values has scared leather buyers and what few of those were disposed to make leather contracts are now holding off for lower prices and in the meantime operating very close to actual requirements. The entire packer hide market continues weak and some packers are freely offering January hides ahead at no advance over last sales and finding few buyers interested. Branded hides are in smaller supply in the West than in the East and in New York, etc., these have been very dull for a long time. Native steers are weak and though one packer reported securing 17c. recently on a sale of 4,000 Dec's, tanners say that this figure was not secured and that the price was probably not over 16½c. The market is quoted nominally around 16½c@17c. Texas steers are nominally unchanged in the absence of sales and prices are regarded as top at 16c. for heavies, 15c. for lights and 14c. for extremes. Butt brands are dull and weak and offerings of those at 15c. are not being taken. Colorados are dull and nominal with last sales 15c. and buyers bidding under this now. Branded cows do not show any improvement, despite the reduced holdings now on hand, and it is not believed that any more than 13½c. can be secured for late salting if that. Native cows are unchanged with no further sales reported. November and December light cows last sold at 14c., and buyers expect to get January's at less. Heavy cows are nominal at 14½c. Native bulls are dull at 13½c. asked and branded bulls at 13c. nominally asked.

Later.—It is confirmed that December native steers were sold in the packer market at 16½c. The lot of 4,000 recently sold by a big packer brought 16½c., and since then it is reported that a smaller packer sold about four cars of December's from St. Joe and Kansas City at 16½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The general tendency of the market is easier and the late decline in packer light native cows is causing both Chicago dealers and Western tanners to reduce their bids for country hides of January salting for February delivery. It is also expected that better weather conditions will increase receipts and cause larger offerings. Western tanners are now refusing to bid over 11c., flat f. o. b. Missouri River for 25 lbs. and up cows and their views on Northwestern cows 25 lbs. and up are not over 12@12½c. on selection and less Chicago freight for current receipts. The Chicago dealers have cleaned up about all of the fall hides they had in recent transactions. Buffs are quoted nominally at around 12½c. for stock on hand ready for immediate shipment, and buyers' views on these now are not over

12½c., although recent sales were up to 13c. Heavy cows are also nominal at 12½c@13c., and stock would have to be extra choice to bring the outside price and last sales at 13c. were of lot running 85 per cent. firsts. Extremes are quiet, with desirable stock closely cleaned up and such hides as are available at present quotable at a range of 12¼@13c., according to lots and percentage of seconds. Heavy steers are of slow sale at 14c., with buyers bidding under this figure. Heavy bulls are dull at 11½@11¾c., for regular lots, with all No. 1's offered at 12c. Branded hides are unchanged and range all the way from 10@12c., according to lots.

HORSEHIDES.—Best bids on countries are \$3.75, with buyers bidding \$3.85 for lots that include cities. Holders are trying to get slightly over these figures.

CALFSKINS.—The market has so far held steady on the basis of 18c. for Chicago cities, 17½@18c. for outside cities and 17@17½c. for countries. There are offerings of Chicago and outside cities mixed with choice countries all on a veal selection at 18c., which are not taken and some buyers still refuse to bid over 17½c. for all city skins. Country kip are quotable at 12½@13c., and tanners are not bidding extra prices for packer or city kip, of which there is quite an accumulation on hand. Light calf, \$1@1.10, deacons, 80@90c.

SHEEPSKINS.—One car of packer sheep of 12 lbs. and up has been sold from the Missouri River ahead at \$1.80, and another car to follow this was also sold at \$1.82½. Last sales of all weight packer pelts from the Missouri River were at \$1.70@1.75 for sheep and \$1.60@1.62½ for lambs. Country sheep continue quotable at \$1.10@1.50, and lambs from \$1@1.35.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Some scattering sales are reported of Central Americans, etc., amounting to about 3,000 altogether on the basis of 22½c. for Central Americans. The Orinocos that are being held at the advanced price of 24½c. have not as yet been reported sold and it is reported that some domestic buyers are holding out at the advance, but that there is an export demand from Europe. The River Plate market continues strong.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market continues to stiffen at the River Plate, and it is reported that the 4,000 Sansinona Frigorificos that sold yesterday brought 16½c. not or equivalent to about 17c., with commissions, etc., added. One report is that these hides were bought by a Buenos Ayres house, and other reports are that the hides will go to Europe.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It cannot be learned that any business has been effected and the market is entirely nominal in the absence of business with no bids reported for any kinds. The offerings are large of spready native steers, branded steers and native cows, and there are more offerings of native steers. Brokers say they cannot get buyers to make bids of 18c. for speedy native steers, and buyers have ideas that bids of under 16½c. for native steers, and under 15c. for branded steers would be accepted if made.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides continues to show an easier tone, although the general market on

country hides is at present less weak than on packer stock. The milder weather is loosening up hides in the country and the receipts are larger than formerly. One car of Middle West all weight cows running two-thirds extremes is offered here at 13c. selected, but has not been taken. A car of Pennsylvania 50 lbs. and up cows may be taken, however, at 13c. selected. Some Pennsylvania extremes that were held earlier in the week at 14c. selected, are now being offered at 13½c. There is an offering here of 1,000 Canadian cows at 12c. flat for February delivery, but those have not been sold. Calfskins are weak, especially light weights, and one party has made sales of several cars of New York City 5@7-lb. skins, consisting of fresh stock at \$1.45. There is some talk of there being an export demand for light skins, but it cannot be confirmed that sales have been made to Europe. There is one report that a bid of \$1.50 was made for some 5@7-lb. New York City skins for export. No sales are reported of country skins, but dealers are anxious to sell and quotations are largely nominal.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—Most of the markets in Europe show a firm tendency and advances are being reported in some instances. Hides in Europe are more desirable at present than here at this season, as they run less to grubs and long hair. European tanners are the chief buyers, and there is little demand from America, as prices in Europe are above the parity of here. Importers here report that good auction bulls of late December and January takeoff have sold in Europe at equivalent to around 14c., c. and f. New York, with 3 per cent. shrinkage added.

Boston.

Some shippers have been holding Ohio buffs at 13½c., but since the drop in packer cows the market has shown less strength, and 13c. is regarded as the top of the market, and some buffs might be secured at 12½c. Extremes are quoted at a range of 13½@14c. Southerns are quiet at 10½@11c. for regular stock from low freight points.

**DON'T SELL YOUR
PIG SKIN STRIPS**
before consulting us on the market
J. A. MIDDLETON & CO.
Tanners' Agents. 217 LaSalle St., Chicago

RETSOF

WANTED

PIG SKIN RINDS

DAHME & KIEFER TANNING CO.

204 Lake St.

CHICAGO, - - ILL.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Chicago Section

Latest provision report: "6rHwtollnmt-B50pork snodthystren e c c e" Follow it up and "ring a cane."

Now the Nicaragua fuss is over "Cap" Streeter should be bobbing up in the off'n off'n the North Shore somewhere.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef, in Chicago, for the week ending Saturday, January 15, averaged 8.25 cents per pound.

Pavement getting rough along that old water wagon route? Stick, you son of a gun, if it shakes the filling out of your teeth!

Dollar and a quarter wheat, seventy cent corn, fourteen cent lard, twelve cent ribs, and nine cent hogs, is the "dope" for the future.

What about those 1,500,000,000 eggs in cold storage? Will they be of the 48 cents per dozen, strictly fresh variety when they have done their time?"

Hog receipts for last week were practically one-half the receipts for the same time in 1908, and two-thirds of the receipts for the same week last year.

Dr. Crook won at Tampa the other day. Not the same Dr. Crook who was disqualified in the North Pole handicap by the Copenhagen Jockey Club, however.

We seem to be shy of giddy grandpas and mushyushyushy young females since Cohen and the de Janis girl were returned to Philadelphia to slow down some.

A two million-ton hill in Cincinnati is to be moved three miles to make a railroad fill. What's the matter with Cincinnati—for the next convention?

One of those Carusonists was yelping as loud as he could at the Nicklette audience, and was starting to hit up the second verse, when a hayseed bawled out: "Take the rope off'n that calf!"

The gentleman of the red tie has gone hence, to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, where the wicked cease from wicked and the weary are at rest. It's awful to be weary.

Watering the stock seems to be the favorite chore now of the milk trust magnates. The milkman's boy at one time had a hammerlock on that chore, and no one wanted to pry him off, either.

"Cut out the booze, cut out the booze," said old Hec Slush to the Office Kid; "there's nothing in it." "Don't expect to make anything out of it," said the kid. "I do it merely as a pastime, old fel."

Average price of hogs last week was double that of the same period two years ago, and 2½ cents higher than the same week last year. Getting along nicely, ain't we? Cold bottle and warm po'k chops!

A whole lot of people don't care now whether turkey is 40 cents a pound or six dollars an ounce, S. & S. being more in line. S. & S. means—besides other and bigger meanings, of course—sausage and saurkraut.

Some of these hats the men wear, on which the mould, or fungus, has started, suggest the addition of Honiton applique in a dainty bowknot and flower design, to put the real "Oh, mercy, I'm discovered!" finish to 'em.

The Chicago Board of Trade membership of the late Nelson Morris has been posted for transfer by the estate. Speaking of him reminds us that there are a whole lot of people around the Exchange building who miss "Old Nelse," and miss him a whole lot, too!

An esteemed contemporary announces the opening of a new Cudahy branch house at Joliet, Ill., with this statement: "David Feely is manager and a refrigerating machine furnishes the necessary cold air." Is this a polite way of saying that Daniel provides the hot?

Morris Schwabacher, president of The North American Provision Company, cold storage and general warehousemen, left this week for an extended trip around the world. Mr. Schwabacher, who is one of the most popular members of the Board of Trade, and stands high in the estimation of the trade everywhere, has the good wishes of his friends for a pleasant trip and safe return.

President Hadley is looking for a typical American, but cannot find one. Claims the twentieth century Berliner is the nearest thing to a typical American he has seen. Avaunt Had! Take the nearest thing to it out of the bunch here and let him typ as far as he'll typ, and let it go at that. But

don't, for the love of cheese and rice, go to Berlin for a sample. Be a sport, Had, and "stay wit de gang."

Employees of Swift & Company have profited to the extent of \$165,000 through the operation of their organization, the Employees' Benefit Association, since its formation two years ago. The annual report just made shows this. The recent election of members of the advisory committee, which is the executive body of the association, resulted as follows: H. MacCaleb, master mechanic's office, Chicago; D. A. Collett, Kansas City, Kan., sanitary officer; J. Barton, South Omaha, Neb., pork department; T. A. Crowe, National Stock Yards, Ill., time keeper; S. O. Hill, South St. Joseph, Mo., time keeper's office; J. Battye, South St. Paul, Minn., time keeper; J. Roberts, Forth Worth, Texas, mechanical department. There were also seven members, all from Chicago, appointed by the chairman of the board, L. A. Carton, treasurer of Swift & Company. They are: F. S. Hayward, office manager; C. O. Young, superintendent; H. C. Thom, insurance department; R. C. McManus, legal department; R. W. Howes, jobbing department; E. L. Ward, accounting department, and F. B. McAdow, acting manager. The association insures its 1,600 members against accident, sickness and death.

THE DAY OF THE HOG.

When Moses framed his famous laws,
His people's welfare to safeguard,
He barred the hog as food, because
Mose wasn't "wise to" pure leaf lard,
And "Ham What Am," and sausage fine,
And bacon cured and smoked so nice—
All products of the outcast swine,
Which, with old Moses, "cut no ice."

The worm has turned, and now, today,
The much despised hog is it,
And looks as though he's here to stay;
The situation seems to fit
His shape, the durned old stubborn mut!
He's made the farmer rich and—well,
He's helped the packer, too, some, but
With some he's raised partic'lar hell!

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

Direct Mill Representatives

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware Cooperage Cordage
Packing House Supplies

GENERAL OFFICES

RAILWAY EXCHANGE
CHICAGO

STOCKS CARRIED AT BOTH POINTS

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BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
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Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
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Successors
WILDER & DAVIS,
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CHICAGO, ILL.

MORRIS & COMPANY

PACKERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Supreme Brand Hams - Bacon - Lard - Canned Meats

Correspondence Solicited on S. P. Meats, P. S. Lard,
Oils, Sausages and General Packing House Products

Quality Guaranteed

Prices Moderate

CHICAGO

E. ST. LOUIS

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KANSAS CITY



IT IS THE LIMIT!

THE

Zaremba Patent Evaporator

Is the Upper Limit of Evaporator Excellence

ZAREMBA COMPANY, 1240 Monadnock Block, CHICAGO

DANGER!

If you are putting away product at these prices without a "hedge," you are jeopardizing your profits. Or if there are no profits in killing, why not buy product? If the hogs won't come in—**PROVISIONS MUST ADVANCE.**

L. J. SCHWABACHER

MEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

CO.
330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
139 Exchange Bldg. U. S. Yards
CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 10.....	21,797	703	43,497	20,129
Tuesday, Jan. 11.....	16,058	1,546	41,511	23,178
Wednesday, Jan. 12.....	16,919	1,267	28,017	23,297
Thursday, Jan. 13.....	6,315	700	14,911	6,280
Friday, Jan. 14.....	2,179	482	14,007	4,772
Saturday, Jan. 15.....	640	236	10,351	531
Total last week.....	63,908	5,024	152,294	81,187
Previous week.....	53,404	4,207	113,610	80,353
Cor. week 1909.....	77,150	7,035	212,677	83,924
Cor. week 1908.....	84,476	8,165	248,582	71,477

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 10.....	7,236	152	10,033	1,758
Tuesday, Jan. 11.....	4,216	110	7,246	2,474
Wednesday, Jan. 12.....	7,106	128	7,913	1,394
Thursday, Jan. 13.....	5,272	13	5,900	3,393
Friday, Jan. 14.....	3,780	197	3,900	933
Saturday, Jan. 15.....	705	44	4,029	328
Total last week.....	28,315	644	39,081	10,315
Previous week.....	24,335	773	23,921	5,049
Cor. week 1909.....	36,956	497	50,306	8,487
Cor. week 1908.....	37,070	1,042	38,186	19,488

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 15, 1910.....	117,864	273,071	165,032
Same period, 1909.....	151,507	441,253	174,225
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Jan. 15, 1910.....		490,000	
Week previous.....		417,000	
Year ago.....		712,000	
Two years ago.....		858,000	
Year to Jan. 15, 1910.....		895,000	
Same period, 1909.....		1,385,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 15, 1910.....	173,700	348,000	164,600
Week ago.....	146,700	202,300	166,300
Year ago.....	187,100	506,500	182,100
Two years ago.....	204,600	586,400	153,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Jan. 15, 1910:			
Armour & Co.....	24,300		
Swift & Co.....	14,700		
S. & S. Co.....	14,200		
Morris & Co.....	9,200		
Anglo-American.....	6,000		
Boyd & Latham.....	8,400		
Hammond.....	8,100		
Western P. Co.....	6,500		
Bore & Co.....	6,400		
Roberts & Oak.....	3,908		
Others.....	24,800		
Totals.....	126,500		
Previous week.....	90,700		
Same week, 1909.....	177,200		
Same week, 1908.....	221,400		
Year to Jan. 15, 1910.....	227,500		
Same period, 1909.....	361,600		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lamb.
Week Jan. 15, 1910.....	\$6.25	\$8.57	\$5.50	\$8.30
Last week.....	6.25	8.55	5.50	8.45
Year ago.....	5.95	6.03	4.80	7.50
Two years ago.....	5.45	4.38	4.90	7.00
Three years ago.....	5.55	6.32	5.20	7.30

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$7.25@ 8.25
Fair to good steers.....	6.00@ 7.25
Common to fair heaves.....	5.00@ 6.00
Good to fancy yearlings.....	6.75@ 7.75
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.50@ 5.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.00@ 4.50
Inferior killers.....	3.75@ 5.00
Common to good cutters.....	2.75@ 3.50
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@ 2.95
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@ 6.00
Common to fair heifers.....	3.00@ 4.50
Butcher bulls.....	3.75@ 5.40
Good to choice calves.....	8.50@ 10.00
Medium calves.....	7.00@ 7.75

Heavy calves.....	4.50@ 5.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.50@ 4.50
Canner bulls.....	2.50@ 3.25

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping hogs.....	\$8.75@ 8.80
Good to prime medium weight butchers.....	8.65@ 8.80
Fair to good mixed.....	8.60@ 8.75
Common to good mixed.....	8.50@ 8.65
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.....	8.00@ 8.40
Boars, according to weight.....	5.00@ 6.00
Stags.....	9.10@ 9.50

SHEEP.

Feeding lambs.....	\$5.75@ 7.50
Native yearlings.....	5.50@ 8.25
Native wethers.....	4.00@ 6.15
Good to choice native ewes.....	3.50@ 6.15
Native lambs.....	7.25@ 8.75
Feeding ewes.....	4.00@ 5.50
Fed yearlings.....	5.25@ 8.10
Fed wethers.....	4.50@ 6.10
Fed lambs.....	6.85@ 8.80
Fall clipped lambs.....	7.50@ 8.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$21.75	\$21.87½	\$21.75	\$21.87½
May.....	22.00	22.07½	21.90	22.07½
July.....	21.97½	22.10	21.90	22.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.67½	\$12.67½	\$12.60	\$12.60
May.....	12.22	12.22½	12.15	12.22½
July.....	12.12½	12.17½	12.10	12.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$11.75	\$11.75	\$11.72½	\$11.72½
May.....	11.65	11.65	11.55	11.60
July.....	11.57½	11.62½	11.57½	11.62½

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$21.80	\$21.80	\$21.80	\$21.80
May.....	22.05	22.12½	21.90	22.12½
July.....	22.00	22.17½	21.92½	21.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.70	\$12.70	\$12.62½	\$12.62½
May.....	12.20	12.25	12.15	12.17½
July.....	12.12½	12.17½	12.10	12.10

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$11.80	\$11.80	\$11.75	\$11.75
May.....	11.60	11.67½	11.57½	11.60
July.....	11.67½	11.67½	11.60	11.60

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$21.80	\$21.80	\$21.65	\$21.65
May.....	21.90	22.00	21.75	22.15
July.....	21.97½	21.97½	21.80	22.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.70	\$12.70	\$12.50	\$12.50
May.....	12.15	12.22½	12.05	12.05
July.....	12.05	12.15	11.95	11.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$11.72½	\$11.77½	\$11.65	\$11.65
May.....	11.57½	11.62½	11.50	11.50
July.....	11.60	11.60	11.50	11.50

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$21.42½	\$21.55	\$21.20	\$21.55
May.....	21.75	21.90	21.55	21.90
July.....	21.70	21.90	21.57½	22.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.47½	\$12.47½	\$12.37½	\$12.45
May.....	12.00	12.12½	11.87½	12.10
July.....	11.90½	12.02½	11.77½	12.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$11.82½	\$11.85	\$11.75	\$11.82½
May.....	11.47½	11.62½	11.40	11.60
July.....	11.47½	11.60	11.40	11.60

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$21.30	\$21.30	\$21.27	\$21.27
May.....	21.80	21.80	21.62	21.67
July.....	21.72	21.80	21.67	22.12

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.42	\$12.42	\$12.40	\$12.40
May.....	12.10	12.10	11.95	12.17
July.....	12.02	12.02	11.87	12.17

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$11.80	\$11.80	\$11.75	\$12.00
May.....	11.60	11.60	11.47	12.15
July.....	11.60	11.60	11.47	12.15

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$21.20	\$21.30	\$21.20	\$21.35
May.....	21.62½	21.82½	21.57½	21.72½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.40	\$12.47½	\$12.40	\$12.45
May.....	11.95	12.07½	11.95	12.02½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$11.95	\$11.92½
May.....	11.50	11.60	11.50	11.57½

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	12½@ 20
Native Sirlion Steaks.....	14 @ 22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20 @ 22
Native Pot Roasts.....	10 @ 14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10 @ 16
Beef Stew.....	9 @ 12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½@ 14
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10 @ 15
Corned Ribs.....	8 @ 9
Corned Flanks.....	12½@ 13
Round Steaks.....	12½@ 13
Round Roasts.....	12½@ 14
Shoulder Steaks.....	12 @ 16
Shoulder Roasts.....	11 @ 13
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	9 @ 9
Rollad Roast.....	14 @ 15

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16 @ 18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Lags, fancy.....	18 @ 20
Stew.....	10 @ 12½
Shoulders.....	10 @ 12½
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	22 @ 23
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10 @ 15

Mutton.

Lags.....	14 @ 16
Stew.....	8 @ 10
Shoulders.....	8 @ 10
Hind Quarters.....	12½@ 14
Fore Quarters.....	10 @ 10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16 @ 20

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	@ 16
Pork Chops.....	@ 17
Pork Shoulders.....	@ 15
Pork Tenderloins.....	@ 30
Pork Butts.....	@ 15
Spare Ribs.....	@ 15
Blades.....	@ 6
Hocks.....	@ 12½
Pigs' Heads.....	6 @ 9
Leaf Lard.....	@ 17

Veal.

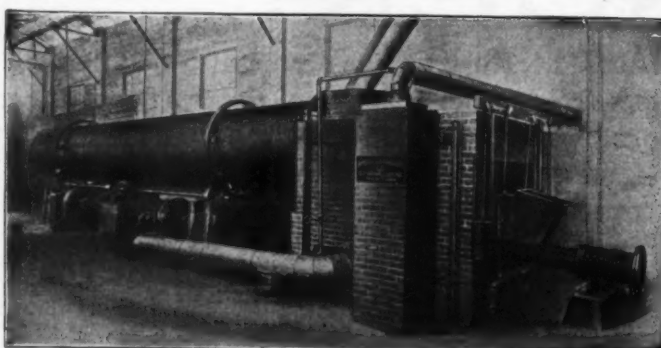
Hind Quarters.....	12 @ 14
Fore Quarters.....	@ 14½
Lags.....	@ 14
Breasts.....	@ 12½
Shoulders.....	@ 12
Cutlets.....	@ 20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@ 16

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@ 8½
Tallow.....	@ 4½
Bone.....	@ 1½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@ 17
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon).....	@ 65

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IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	10 1/2 @ 12
Native steers, medium	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Helpers, good	9 1/2 @ 10
Cows	7 @ 8
Hind Quarters, choice	12 1/2 @ 14
Fore Quarters, choice	11 @ 13

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chucks	5 @ 7
Steer Chucks	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Chucks	7 @ 8
Medium Plates	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Plates	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 @ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	8 1/2 @ 9
Cow Loins	8 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	23 1/2 @ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	24 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20 @ 21
Strip Loins	7 1/2 @ 8
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	8 @ 9
Balls	8 @ 9 1/2
Rump Butts	7 @ 8 1/2
Trimblings	10 @ 11
Shank	4 @ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Light	14 @ 15
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Lois Ends, steer, native	10 @ 11 1/2
Lois Ends, cow	9 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Flank Steak	11 @ 12
Mind Shanks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers	6 @ 6 1/2
Hearts	5 @ 5 1/2
Tongues	12 @ 13
Sweetbreads	22 @ 23
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Brains	4 @ 4 1/2
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5 1/2

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	8 @ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Carcass	13 1/2 @ 14
Good Saddles	15 @ 16
Medium Racks	9 @ 10
Good Racks	11 @ 12

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	6 @ 6 1/2
Sweetbreads	65 @ 66
Plucks	45 @ 50
Heads, each	14 @ 20

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	12 1/2 @ 13
Good Caul	13 1/2 @ 14
Round Dressed Lambs	15 1/2 @ 16
Saddles, Caul	15 @ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks	11 @ 12
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	16 @ 17
Lamb Fries, per pair	6 @ 6 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	8 @ 8 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2 1/2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10
Good Sheep	12 @ 13
Medium Saddles	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	7 @ 7 1/2
Good Racks	7 1/2 @ 8
Mutton Legs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Mutton Loins	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Stew	7 1/2 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 8 1/2

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	11 1/2 @ 12
Pork Loins	12 1/2 @ 13
Leaf Lard	13 1/2 @ 14
Tenderloins	24 @ 25
Spare Ribs	12 @ 13
Butts	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hocks	7 @ 7 1/2
Trimblings	10 1/2 @ 11
Tails	7 1/2 @ 8
Snouts	7 @ 7 1/2
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	7 1/2 @ 8
Blade Bones	7 1/2 @ 8
Cheek Meat	7 @ 7 1/2
Hog Plucks	7 @ 7 1/2
Neck Bones	7 @ 7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 12
Pork Hearts	6 @ 6 1/2
Pork Kidneys	8 1/2 @ 9
Pork Tongues	11 @ 12
Strip Bones	5 @ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	6 @ 6 1/2
Backfat	13 1/2 @ 14
Hams	14 1/2 @ 15
Calos	11 1/2 @ 12
Belilles	13 1/2 @ 14
Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 12

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8 @ 8 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Bologna	8 1/2 @ 9
Viennas	10 @ 11

Frankfurters	10 @ 11
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 @ 9
Tongue	12 @ 13
White Tongue	12 @ 13
Minced Sausage	11 @ 12
Prepared Sausage	15 @ 16
New England Sausage	15 @ 16
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	15 @ 16
Special Compressed Ham	11 @ 12
Berliner Sausage	18 @ 19
Boneless Butts in casings	15 @ 16
Oxford Butts in casings	11 @ 12
Polish Sausage	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Garlic Sausage	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Smoked Sausage	10 @ 11
Farm Sausage	15 @ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 @ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	11 @ 12
Special Prepared Sausage	11 @ 12
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 @ 9
Hams, Bologna	9 @ 10

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	19 @ 20
German Salami, Medium Dry	19 @ 20
Italian Salami	24 @ 25
Holsteiner	14 @ 15
Mettwurst, New	15 @ 16
Farmer	15 @ 16
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	15 @ 16

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00
Bologna, 1-50	5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	3.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.75
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.00
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	11.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	25.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	15.00
Plate Beef	14.00
Prime Mess Beef	12.00
Extra Mess Beef	11.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	21.50 @ 22.00
Rump Butts	13.00
Mess Pork	23.00
Clear Fat Backs	25.50
Family Back Pork	26.50
Bean Pork	21.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	15 1/2 @ 16
Pure lard	14 1/2 @ 15
Lard substitutes, tes.	11 1/2 @ 12
Lard, compound, per gal., in barrels	11 @ 12
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; hds. barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/2 to 1 c. over tierces.	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 16
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	12 1/2 @ 13
Regular Plates	12 1/2 @ 13
Short Clears	—
Butts	11 1/2 @ 12
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	16 1/2 @ 17
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	16 1/2 @ 17
Skinned Hams	16 1/2 @ 17
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 13
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 13
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	—
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	21 1/2 @ 22
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	18 @ 19
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	14 1/2 @ 15
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	16 1/2 @ 17
Dried Beef Sets	19 @ 20
Dried Beef Insides	16 1/2 @ 17
Dried Beef Knuckles	16 1/2 @ 17
Dried Beef Outalides	15 1/2 @ 16
Regular Boiled Hams	20 1/2 @ 21
Smoked Boiled Hams	21 1/2 @ 22
Boiled Calas	17 1/2 @ 18
Cooked Loin Rolls	23 @ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	17 1/2 @ 18

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	16 1/2 @ 17
Export Boudin	21 @ 22
Middles, per set	7 @ 8
Beef bungs, per piece	10 1/2 @ 11
Hog casings, as packed	30 @ 31
Hog casings, free of salt	30 @ 31
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 13
Hog bungs, export	18 @ 19
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 9
Hog bungs, prime	2 @ 3 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	20 @ 21
Imported wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 71
Beef weasands	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Beef bladders, medium	35 @ 36
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	—
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.95 @ 2.97 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.77 1/2 @ 2.85
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.80 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.80 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.77 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.75 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	21.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	17.50 @ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	56c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65% 70 lbs., average	\$250.00 @ 245.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 27.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	12.47
Prime steam, loose	12.20
Leaf	12 1/2 @ 13
Compound	10 @ 10 1/2
Neutral lard	14.25 @ 14.87 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	17 @ 18
Oleo No. 2	nom @ 13 1/2
Mutton	13 @ 13 1/2
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Grease, yellow	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Grease, A white	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	90 @ 115
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 70
No. 1 lard oil	90 @ 92
No. 2 lard oil	58 @ 60
Oleo oil, extra	14 1/2 @ 15
Oleo oil, No. 2	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Oleo stock	12 1/2 @ 13
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	75 @ 80
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	64 @ 66
Corn oil, loose	6.00 @ 6.10

TALLOW.

Edible	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 2	6 @ 6 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	8 @ 8 1/2
White, "A"	7 1/2 @ 8
White, "B"	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Bone	6 1/2 @ 7
House	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Brown	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Glue Stock	8 @ 8 1/2
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	52 @ 53
P. S. Y., soap grade	52 @ 52 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	37 1/2 @ 4
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	25 @ 26

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.90 @ .92 1/2
Oak pork barrels	1.02 @ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.17 1/2 @ 1.22 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	—
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 19.

Abnormal conditions still exist so far as receipts of livestock are concerned. Railroads still badly handicapped and utterly unable to cope with the situation. The steer trade shows a decline of 15c. to 20c. per cwt. thus far this week, with indications pointing to a lower level of values at no far distant date on everything but the best grades of corn-fed steers, which are very scarce. A few well-finished heaves are selling from \$7.40 to \$7.75. Not many above \$7, and the bulk of the good 1,200 to 1,400-lb. cattle are selling from \$6 to \$7 per cwt., with plenty of medium to common short fed kinds from \$5 to \$6.

The butcher stuff trade is holding up, and prices show but a trifle decline for the week. There is a very good demand for all classes of cows and heifers, particularly the better grades. Rather look for some lowering in values as soon as we get an increase in receipts, but feel bullish regarding the ultimate outcome of the butcher stuff market.

The hog market has undergone some rather violent fluctuations, due to the fact that outside urgent orders, at a time when receipts were very light last Thursday and Friday, brought a miniature boom, and hogs sold as high as \$9.05 again, but the sharp upturn was short lived and prices are back to about where they were when our letter was written one week ago. Bulk of the hogs selling today \$8.50 to \$8.70, with the extreme top \$8.75.

The sheep and lamb market has suffered some decline, due to the fact that the trend of the trade, on account of the poor railroad facilities, has recently depended largely upon the local demand. We feel bullish regarding the situation, and believe that there are less sheep and lambs on feed at the time of the year than for many years past. We quote lambs, \$7.50@8.85; light yearlings, \$7.85@8.25; heavy yearlings, \$7.25@7.75; wethers, \$6.25@6.50; ewes, \$5.65@6.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 19.

Total supply marketed this week falls at least a thousand head short of the supply received during the corresponding period last week. Quality, however, has been as good, if not better. The market today was generally steady. Choice beefs sold at \$7@7.25, the latter price being paid for a consignment averaging 1,431 lbs. Good to choice grades landed at \$6.10 to \$6.90, and medium to decent grades, \$4.90 to \$5.95. Best heifers available were several loads of Western, which topped the market at \$5.85. Other good grades sold at \$5 to \$5.25, and fair to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Cows landed a top of \$5.40 and majority of the offerings brought \$3.65 to \$4.90. Bulls sold up to \$5.50 and calves \$9.

The hog market is considerably lower than last week's high point. Prices Monday were 5c. to 10c. lower and 10c. to 15c. lower again today. Good hogs the latter part of last week reached \$9 for the second time this year. Top today is \$8.75, and bulk of the good hogs sold between \$8.50 to \$8.65.

Sheep and lambs are selling at last week's prices. No choice lambs were on the market, but there was a fair representation of medium to good grades. Best lambs available brought \$8.50 to \$8.70, and fair to medium \$7 to \$8.15. Western lambs sold at \$8.15 to \$8.60. Mutton sheep sold up to \$6.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 18.

The fair run of 12,000 cattle arrived today, following a supply of 17,000 head yes-

terday, just about enough to balance the demand. Steady prices are the rule today, with a shade of strength on best steers, other cattle a little slow. A better top on steers is here today than yesterday, best price 7.15, but the same general poverty of well-finished cattle is apparent today that has shown for two weeks or more. A dozen or more droves here this week have sold at \$6.50 to \$7.15, bulk of steers \$5.40 to \$6.45, fancy cows this week \$5.75, bulk of cows \$3.10 to \$4.70, heifers up to \$6, bulls \$3.50 to \$5, a few bulls up to \$5.40, calves 25c. to 50c. higher this week, choice veals 7 to \$8.75, heavy calves \$4 to \$5.50.

The hog supply today is 10,000 head, held down by bad country roads it is claimed. The market responded to the shortage today by an advance of 5 to 10 cents, top \$8.75 for full loads, and stags at \$9. These stags are bought for shipment to Chicago, where the retail trade in a district inhabited by foreigners takes them for consumption. Bulk of sales ranged today from \$8.35 to \$8.70, light hogs \$8.15 to \$8.57½.

Receipts of sheep and lambs today 10,000 head, market about steady. Choice lambs bring \$8.60, medium light weight lambs around \$8.25, feeding lambs \$7, yearlings \$5.75 to \$7.50, wethers \$5.25 to \$6, ewes \$5 to \$5.75.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	6,115	11,594	11,176
Fowler	3,094	.....	3,092
S. & S.	4,902	10,190	4,409
Swift	6,208	8,900	6,311
Cudahy	3,255	10,438	3,861
Morris & Co.	5,653	7,613	4,867
Butchers	211	298	74
Total	29,438	48,933	33,790

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Jan. 18.

The unusually severe weather has had a rather demoralizing influence on the cattle market so far this year. It takes pretty good beefs to bring \$5.75@6.50 now, although something well finished and prime would bring \$7 or more. Most of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,300-lb. cattle sell around \$5@5.60, with warmed-up and short-fed grades at \$4@5. Cows and heifers still find a ready sale and a broad outlet.

Hogs were on the toboggan the early part of last week, but later firmed up sharply and closed pretty close to the high point of the season. The fresh meat trade appears to dominate the market, and the undertone to the trade is decidedly bullish. With about 9,500 hogs here today the market was steady to easier. Tops brought \$8.55 as against \$8.35 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$8.40@8.50 as against \$8.15@8.20 a week ago.

Fat muttons and lambs are advancing steadily in the face of the moderate receipts, but half-fat stuff is becoming harder to move every day. Feeder buyers take quite a good many of the short-fed and half-fat offerings, but killers are very bearish on anything of this kind. Fat lambs are quoted at \$7.65@8.65; yearlings, \$6.60@7.30; wethers, \$5.10@6, and ewes, \$5@5.75.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 18.

Moderate supplies of cattle have been coming to this point during the past week, with all prices higher than at the start of 1909. There is a tendency to send in short-fed steers rather than feed to a finish, and this is a factor in keeping the market from showing higher sales on steers. Cows and heifers are not coming as freely as usual at this season of the year, and there is begin-

ning to be some talk of a scarcity of this class of cattle for cheap beef and canning purposes. The bulk of such steers as are coming to this market are selling at \$5.50 to \$6.25, with a few at \$6.50, and strictly choice full-feds would make \$7.50 or better; bulk of the cows and heifers \$3.75 to \$4.50, but with choice heifers at \$5.50 and better. Veals are holding firm at \$8 for the best.

Hogs are not coming in the increased volume that some of the trade had been predicting, and it is noted that all breaks in prices are quickly followed by recoveries.

Receipts at all the Western packing centers are smaller than last week and there has been a turn to strength that has recovered most of the loss of last week.

Bulk of the mutton supply is now coming from the feed lots of Colorado and the West, and there is a tendency to increase in the number coming. The market is holding a strong and healthy tone, with fat lambs quotable at \$8.40 to \$8.65; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$7.75; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6; ewes, \$5 to 5.00.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JAN. 17, 1910.

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,942	1,226	8,727	19,571	.....
Sixtieth street	2,002	85	2,212	7,901	.....
Fortieth street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,045
Lehigh Valley	8,576	.....	1,122	13,883	.....
Central Union	3,198	.....	237	7,505	.....
Weehawken	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattering .....	.....	64	133	87	5,200
Totals	12,508	99	4,930	38,113	41,816
Totals last week	11,913	104	4,502	32,108	42,991

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., St. Louis .....	.....	.....	760
Morris Beef Co., Bohemian .....	.....	.....	802
Morris Beef Co., Winifredlan .....	.....	.....	818
Swift Beef Co., Adriatic .....	.....	.....	1,285
Morris Beef Co., Adriatic .....	.....	.....	1,046
Armour & Co., St. Louis .....	.....	.....	350
Schwarzschild & S., Minnehaha	202	.....	1,000
Schwarzschild & S., Bohemian	199	.....	.....
Schwarzschild & S., Winifredlan	206	.....	.....
J. Shamberg & Son, Bohemian	194	.....	.....
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnehaha	195	.....	.....
J. Shamberg & Son, Winifredlan	189	.....	.....
G. & L. S. Dillenback, Maraval .....	.....	10	.....
Total exports	1,187	10	6,101
Total exports last week	424	.....	3,630

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 15, 1910:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	35,593
Kansas City	29,438
Omaha	15,663
St. Joseph	17,492
Cudahy	479
St. Louis	4,101
Wichita	1,436
South St. Paul	2,620
Indianapolis	3,950
New York and Jersey City	11,510
Fort Worth	12,610
Philadelphia	3,300
Pittsburg	2,550
HOGS.	
Chicago	113,218
Kansas City	55,619
Omaha	35,911
St. Joseph	36,829
Cudahy	7,984
St. Louis	14,064
Ottumwa	16,088
Cedar Rapids	5,632
Wichita	13,009
South St. Paul	15,097
Indianapolis	28,804
New York and Jersey City	41,816
Fort Worth	19,292
Philadelphia	6,646
Pittsburg	26,800
SHEEP.	
Chicago	70,872
Kansas City	39,790
Omaha	27,624
St. Joseph	7,177
Cudahy	242
St. Louis	501
Wichita	79
South St. Paul	3,970
Indianapolis	705
New York and Jersey City	88,103
Fort Worth	648
Philadelphia	7,815
Pittsburg	9,950

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Jan. 21.—Market firm but quiet. Western steam, \$13.15; city steam, \$12.75; refined Continent, \$13.40; South American, \$14.25; Brazil, kegs, \$15.25; compounds, 10½@10¾c.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, 97s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, 57s.; hams, short clear, 66s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 65s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 64s. 6d.; backs, 64s.; bellies, 67s. Tallow, 33s. 3d. Turpentine, 42s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 4½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 65s.; American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 65s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 59s.; colored, 59s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 63½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 10½d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 29s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market opened easy under pressure of further liquidation of January pork. Hog receipts are larger and live hogs at lower prices.

Tallow.

The market was steady but quiet, at 6½c. for city.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was steady but quiet, with prices held at 18c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened steady with light offerings from crushers and a better export demand.

Market closed steady, 1 to 7 points higher, due to the strength in lard and the generally better feeling in cotton. Sales, 7,600. Closing quotations: January, \$7.12@7.21; February, \$7.13@7.20; March, \$7.20@7.24; April, \$7.20@7.27; May, \$7.29@7.30; July, \$7.35@7.36; September, \$7.20@7.26; October, \$6.75@6.78. Crude cottonseed oil, \$6.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Market slow and generally firm; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$8.45 @8.60; light weights, \$8.20@8.50; mixed and butchers' weights, \$8.25@8.65; heavies, \$8.30 @8.70; rough heavies, \$8.30@8.45; Yorkers, \$8.40@8.50; pigs, \$7.10@8.15. Cattle steady; beefs, \$4.10@7.60; cows and heifers, \$2@5.40; Texas steers, \$3.80@4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@5.25; Western, \$4@6. Sheep steady; natives, \$4@6; Western, \$4@6; yearlings, \$6.75@8; lambs, \$6.25@8.75.

Kansas City, Jan. 21.—Hog market opened at \$8@8.55.

East Buffalo, Jan. 21.—Market for hogs 4,000 on sale at \$8.90@9.

Pittsburg, Jan. 21.—Hogs active and lower, at \$8.75@9.

Indianapolis, Jan. 21.—Hogs lower, at \$8.25 @8.65.

Louisville, Jan. 21.—Hogs opened 5 to 10c. lower, at \$8.40@8.60.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—Hogs lower, at \$6.50@8.70.

Omaha, Jan. 21.—Hogs slow, at \$8.15@8.50.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 20, 1910.—The provision markets this week have been extremely slow, and it has been equally so with oleo oil and neutral lard. The business with the domestic butterine manufacturers is good, but that with the foreign buyers is very light. The prospects for prices in our line will depend entirely on hog arrivals, which so far have continued very light for many months.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾@12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c. Sweet pickled, 11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 20, 1910.—The latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs; borax, 4¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1½c. per lb.; silic, \$18@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.75 and barrels \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., 5½@5½c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks 15/1800 lbs., 6¾@6¾c.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks 15/1800 lbs., 7@7¼c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 90c.@\$1 per gal.; yellow olive oil, 90c.@\$1.40 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@9½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10@10½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.40@7.50c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.75@6.85c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6¾c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6¾@7c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7¾@7¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 17@18c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 6½@6½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6½@6½c. per lb.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	10,035	2,000
Kansas City	200	2,713	1,600
Omaha	100	5,700	800
St. Louis	1,000	8,740	.....
St. Joseph	200	3,000	.....
Fort Worth	500	700	.....
Milwaukee	.....	455	.....
Peoria	.....	1,100	.....
Indianapolis	700	6,000	.....
Cincinnati	432	2,100	225
Cleveland	.....	2,000	.....
Pittsburg	.....	2,000	250
E. Buffalo	100	4,000	6,000
New York	1,432	4,610	4,258

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1910.

Chicago	28,000	34,265	24,000
Kansas City	17,000	7,997	12,000
Omaha	4,200	6,500	7,200
St. Louis	6,500	5,152	2,000
St. Joseph	3,600	5,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,100	1,600	.....
St. Paul	1,600	2,300	1,000
Fort Worth	3,100	3,000	.....
Milwaukee	.....	2,390	.....
Peoria	.....	800	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	.....
Cincinnati	2,170	5,674	220
Cleveland	2,000	4,000	2,000
Pittsburg	2,800	7,500	4,500
E. Buffalo	3,800	15,500	20,000
New York	4,750	11,693	13,427

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1910.

Chicago	5,000	18,744	15,000
Kansas City	13,000	11,830	10,000
Omaha	5,200	8,800	9,000
St. Louis	3,800	13,267	2,700
St. Joseph	2,500	6,500	2,500
Sioux City	1,200	2,500	2,000
St. Paul	700	1,000	1,000
Fort Worth	1,400	1,300	.....
Milwaukee	.....	2,574	.....
Peoria	.....	1,300	.....
Indianapolis	1,400	7,000	.....
Cincinnati	302	2,503	105
Pittsburg	.....	1,500	500
Cleveland	250	300	.....
E. Buffalo	200	2,500	5,000
New York	537	5,166	2,766

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1910.

Chicago	20,000	23,216	20,000
Kansas City	7,000	12,153	7,000
Omaha	3,500	9,100	6,000
St. Louis	3,500	10,975	3,000
St. Joseph	2,000	4,700	1,500
Sioux City	1,500	5,500	.....
St. Paul	500	1,900	6,200
Fort Worth	3,300	300	200
Milwaukee	.....	4,819	.....
Peoria	.....	1,600	.....
Indianapolis	1,350	5,000	.....
Cincinnati	1,068	3,908	116
Pittsburg	.....	3,000	250
Cleveland	150	2,000	1,300
E. Buffalo	100	2,600	10,000
New York	2,308	6,407	6,791

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1910.

Chicago	14,000	24,000	14,000
Kansas City	6,000	24,000	5,000
Omaha	3,500	10,000	3,500
St. Louis	3,500	10,920	1,500
St. Joseph	2,500	9,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,500	8,500	.....
St. Paul	700	2,000	400
Fort Worth	1,400	2,700	.....
Milwaukee	.....	7,947	.....
Peoria	.....	700	.....
Indianapolis	.....	5,000	.....
Cincinnati	315	2,178	311
Pittsburg	.....	3,700	.....
E. Buffalo	200	3,200	9,000
New York	837	3,165	2,617

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1910.

Chicago	4,500	22,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,500	7,000	2,000
Omaha	1,500	5,600	1,500
St. Louis	2,000	13,927	200
St. Joseph	800	4,800	1,500
Sioux City	400	2,500	400
Fort Worth	800	3,000	.....
St. Paul	200	900	500
Milwaukee	.....	7,200	.....
Indianapolis	.....	10,000	.....
Cincinnati	.....	12,000	.....
Cleveland	.....	2,000	.....

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JAN. 17, 1910.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	1,159	10	6,101
Boston	1,403	—	1,887
Exports to—			
London	1,082	—	6,278
Liverpool	1,528	—	1,680
Bermuda and West Indies	—	10	—
Total to all ports	2,560	10	7,958
Totals to all ports last week	5,701	—	5,468

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Retail Section

THE RETAIL BUTCHER AND MEAT PRICES

BY ARNOLD C. SCHUEREN.

The year 1909 is past and gone, and 1910 is here, but still we hear the same old story. Whenever we enter a butcher shop and ask the proprietor how business is, he gives the usual answer: "Oh, business is all right, if only stuff was not so high." And I believe when we ask the majority of butchers in 1950 this question we will get the same reply.

It must be admitted that 1909 was a rather hard year for butchers. The price of ice was enormously high during the summer, and butchers who were not wise enough to have an ice machine installed had quite a job to make both ends meet on expenses. Then we had the high prices of beef and pork, and as somebody had to be blamed for this, the butcher blamed it on the "beef trust," his good old excuse. When we ask the general public whose fault it is that meat is so high, we get the reply "The 'beef trust.'" Most newspapers echo it, and the worst of it is that the butcher himself starts the story.

When a customer inquires about the high prices the butcher ninety-nine times out of a hundred will say it is the "trust." If the present day market proprietor would consider this answer more earnestly, and would go a little deeper into this subject, perhaps he would find the part the farmer plays in it, and in many cases he would discover his own fault. In our day it is the farmer who gets the high prices for his products, and the packer has to "put up," and you too, Mr. Butcher, have to charge more for your goods.

In many markets today we find the retail prices of beef not so high as they should be. The proprietor waits for beef to drop in price again; but this is where the butcher is mistaken, and is not earning the profit he should. When the wholesale price rises you should raise the retail price also. Only a few years ago the butcher who bought beef at 8 cents wholesale got 20 cents per pound for round steak. Today, when he pays 10 cents wholesale he is not getting any more. This is not to say that every butcher gets this, but it is a fact that the majority of butchers are not getting any more. It's up to you, Mr. Retailer, to get more money for your meats, and if not you are the loser.

But you are anxious to know how it can be partly your fault that meat prices are kept so high. Well, Mr. Retailer, big packers, professors, men of science are interested in this problem. But you who sell the goods to the public right over the counter, you are the main factor, and it is in fact "up to you" to bring down the prices of meat again. For you, the practical man behind the bench, are able to accomplish more in this line than all the men of science. They say it, write it, lecture it for big audiences, but it is entirely up to you to do it.

The average butcher sells more rib and loin cuts of beef, the high-priced cuts, than the cheaper ones. One of America's leading pack-

ers said in a meeting lately: "I feel that some of the talk about the high prices of beef is due to the great demand for rib and loin cuts, which are only about 26 per cent. of the total. The proper preparation and cooking of the cheaper cuts (or 74 per cent. of the carcass) is being given considerable attention by domestic science authorities, with a view of increasing the use of cheaper cuts, which are just as nutritious as rib and loin cuts, thereby effecting a saving in the cost of living."

This is the point, Mr. Retailer, where you can help more than all the scientific authorities combined. You know how many of your customers ask for porterhouse and sirloin steaks, loin lamb chops and best cuts of veal cutlets. You know you are making more money on a quarter's worth of chuck steak than on a porterhouse steak.

But you have never given this subject a sincere thought. Educate your customers, and get them to try occasionally a piece of chuck roast in place of a first cut rib roast, and you will see how your customers will appreciate the decrease in their meat bills. It takes a little talking and "doing things" on your part, but it will benefit you and the country.

You know it depends upon the quality of beef and not the cuts. When you sell a cheaper cut roast give the lady an idea how to cook it; tell her to leave the bone in the meat, as it holds the juices; tell her to have the oven very hot, and so on, and you will soon find out how much more money you can make on a chuck than on a loin of beef.

It is the same with pot roast. Most people want a piece of top sirloin. Supposing you sell them a nice piece of chuck? You can not do it, you may say, but try it anyhow. Be a salesman and make use of your tongue, for in most cases when the customer has bought a cheaper cut once she wants it again, for it is just as good and costs her less money.

This should appeal to the average butcher with a regular-priced trade especially. Try to sell cheaper cuts of meats and you will see your bank account grow in the future. This can not be done in a day or two. It takes a little time, but it is your duty, Mr. Retailer, to let your trade know this, as you are the only one who comes in contact with it, and it's up to you to educate the public and to bring the price of beef down to a normal level again. But do not tell your customers when they ask you why beef is so high that it is the packer's fault altogether. Think it over first, for you are only throwing sand in the public's eyes and doing damage to your own trade. "Knocking" the other fellow never proved profitable in business, and it never will.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Schueren is a practical butcher, and the advice he gives is from actual experience and observation.]

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Pete Smith has sold out his interest in the meat market of Thul & Co. at Clafin, Kas., to John Thul.

J. A. Josephson has succeeded to the entire business of the City Meat Market at McPherson, Kas.

H. Judd has engaged in the meat business at Blackwell, Okla.

George G. Warren has engaged in the meat business at Cherokee, Kas.

J. S. Levi has opened a new butcher shop at Olathe, Kas.

Clark & Snyder are about to open a new butcher shop at Fullerton, Neb.

Scott & Sons have succeeded to the meat business of Scott & Bellamy at Cambridge, Neb.

H. W. Freeman has been succeeded in the meat business at McCool Junction, Neb., by W. E. Seeger.

R. L. Clemons has just opened a butcher shop at Iowa, Neb.

John Frazee has purchased the Larson meat business at Stamford, Neb.

Woodhouse & Brewer have engaged in the meat business at Gobleville, Mich.

D. A. Krauss has purchased the meat business of Daggett & Gregwer at Pentwater, Mich.

E. H. Cutler has sold out his meat market at Buckley, Mich.

Harmon & Co. have been succeeded in the meat business at Frankfort, Mich.

Reed & Porter have succeeded John A. Gebhart in the meat business at Sturgis, Mich.

W. H. Albaugh has succeeded to the meat business of Bonner & Albaugh at Casnovia, Mich.

Bergman & Hultman have purchased the meat business of Ottoson & Ridgeway at Tacoma, Wash.

W. C. Westley has purchased the meat business of G. L. Spring & Son at Eugene, Oregon.

T. J. Garrett & Son are engaging in the meat business at Brownsville, Ore.

Duncan & Thomas are engaging in the meat business at Vale, Ore.

J. J. Baker has succeeded to the butcher shop of Baker & Anderson at Eugene, Ore.

R. A. Lowe has opened a new butcher shop at Florence, Ore.

A. M. Worthing has sold out his grocery and meat business at Los Angeles, Cal., to Case & Northcutt.

A. Carey has purchased the meat market of J. Chase at Bridgewater, N. Y.

R. Johnson has sold his meat market at Palmerstown, Conn., to C. A. Chapman.

James C. Anderson, for many years in the pork packing business at Pittsburg, Pa., died last week.

Patrick Fitzsimmons, who conducted a wholesale meat depot at Kent avenue and North Tenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., died at his home, 65 Kent avenue, that borough, on Friday from acute pneumonia.

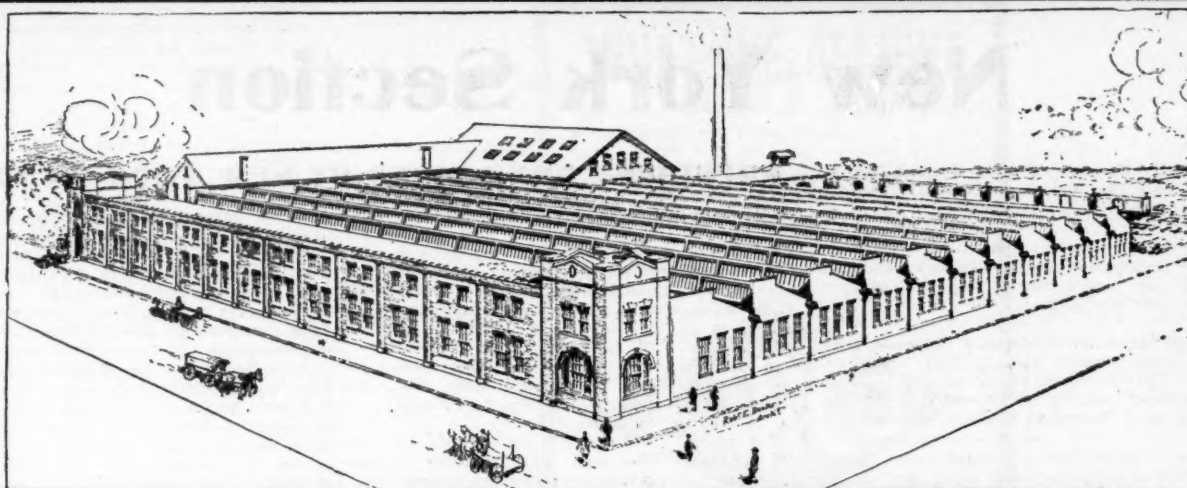
Art Goettl has disposed of his meat market at Cresco, Ia.

J. H. Bailey, a meat and grocery dealer at Memphis, Tenn., has made an assignment.

The meat market of J. A. Picket at Louisville, Ky., has been damaged by fire.

John A. Gephart has sold his stock of meats at Sturgis, Mich., to C. Reed and H. Porter.

The members of the San Francisco Retail Butchers' Association held their annual meeting in Bohemian Hall, 1530 Ellis street. Those who were elected as officers for the coming year are: Thomas McKeon, president; William Ast, vice-president; L. J. Decker, secretary; William Kunnecke, treasurer, and George Flick, marshal.



HOW DOES THIS LOOK TO YOU?

250 x 410 GROUND SPACE
150,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE

The construction will be of the most modern for factory purposes. The roof is of the well-known *saw-tooth* style, assuring the greatest amount of daylight, without the heat and blinding glare of direct rays of the sun. This style of construction also facilitates the securing of perfect ventilation.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION THROUGHOUT

Part of this structure is already in use, and the balance is being rushed to completion with all possible haste. All machines, assembling and adjusting tables will be placed on separate foundations. This eliminates all vibration from the building and makes conditions most ideal for accurate, careful and precise work; a condition absolutely essential in the manufacture of perfect weighing devices. *New building, new location, new machines, new tools and dies, new plating works, new enameling ovens* and the *old, experienced mechanics and employees*. What better prospects could we have for the supplying of the ever-increasing demand for the famous DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES? Shipment of our goods will be greatly facilitated by our own private switch track, making direct connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE COMPUTING SCALE CO.
Factory, Dayton, Ohio

Sole
Distributors

MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO., 27 State Street
CHICAGO

Please mention "The National Provisioner" when writing for catalogue.

The Gibson meat market at Bridgeport, Tex., has been damaged by fire.

Bonner & Albaugh, dealers in meats at Casnovia, Mich., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by W. H. Albaugh, who has purchased the interest of his partner.

Harmon & Company have sold their meat market at Frankfort, Mich.

E. H. Cutter has sold his meat market at Buckley, Mich.

D. A. Krauss has succeeded Daggett & Gregner in the meat business at Pentwater, Mich.

Adam Herchenroether, aged 84, one of the oldest butchers in Pittsburg, Pa., died at his home, 89 High street, North Side, after several years of continued ill health.

TEACH CUSTOMERS HOW TO COOK.

Manufacturers have no patent upon the demonstration idea, any dealer can use it. Ninety per cent. of the slow selling merchandise in any store can be sold at the regular profits if properly demonstrated, and at the same time a steady demand can be created for it in the future. It is generally

the poor cooks who make poor sellers of the various eatables, and the remedy is to make better cooks. The only practical way for the dealer to do this is to have someone who knows how, serve the goods properly cooked, right in the store, and then tell exactly how to cook them to get the same results.

This method of selling is very popular with those who have tried it, and has made a steady demand for goods which would never have been good sellers unless the cooks had first been instructed in this manner. Another thing, the demonstration is an attraction, and brings people to the store who would not otherwise come, and is worth considerable as a trade bringer for goods not demonstrated.

The idea can be applied to almost anything, and retailers can conduct their own demonstrations and have something new in that line as often as they please.

TRAINING YOUR BOY IN BUSINESS.

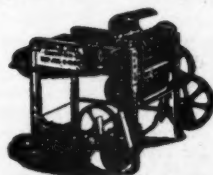
If your children do not like your business, see that they thoroughly learn the business they do like. Being a business man, you

know from past experience that it takes years of time to qualify a young man to make a success in your line, even when he has a liking for that particular line of work. That being the case, you should not insist upon your own boy taking up your line of work in case that boy has a craving for something else with equal possibilities.

Do not make the mistake, however, of believing that the particular line of business he may choose is any easier to learn than your own would be. Business of every kind demands bright, well-posted and experienced men, and only such can make for themselves success in any line, so do not give your boy a three-months course of training and expect him to know all there is to know. He may really be less fitted to fight his battle than before he started.

Give him a chance to make good by making him learn the business thoroughly, by starting in at the bottom and working up step by step along the old-fashioned apprenticeship lines, and then when he is ready to go into business for himself he not only has the theory, but the practical experience.

Champion Fat Cutting Machine



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces cravelling cake 6 per cent. Made only by
JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md.
232 to 242 N. Holliday St.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages

ARE NOW IN SEASON

Send orders direct to DEERFOOT FARM, Southboro, Mass., and receive goods *strictly fresh*, by *express prepaid*.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Jan. 15 averaged 8.94 cents per pound.

Robert H. Hunter, the Chicago packing-house insurance expert, was in New York this week. He makes converts to his insurance ideas wherever he goes.

L. H. Heymann, of Morris & Company, Chicago, made another visit to New York this week. Mr. Heymann is endeavoring to rival Postmaster General Hitchcock's campaign record as a Twentieth Century traveler.

The Cudahy Packing Company has leased a building to be erected on a plot 50 x 190 feet at the northwest corner of Brook avenue and 153d street, The Bronx. This will be another addition to the Brook avenue, Bronx, market colony.

The Hotel Belmont is of the best steel frame construction, which was a fortunate thing for the hundreds of the Belmont's guests this week, while E. W. Penley, of Auburn, Me., and Jacob Beiswanger, of Philadelphia, were stopping there!

L. H. Lang has disposed of his interest in the Lang Packing Company to the others interested in that concern and will engage in business in the West. Mr. John E. Fetterly continues in the management of the company's business as heretofore.

New York was full of packers this week attending the Association Committee meeting and the Rohe dinner. It was the most representative gathering the city has seen in years—and the Produce Exchange brokers didn't let the opportunity pass, either!

The annual ball of the West Side Branch, Master Butchers of America, occurs next Thursday evening, Jan. 27, at the Palm Garden in 58th street, near Third avenue. On the same night the Bronx Branch has its annual festivities at Muller's Bronx Casino.

The committee in charge of the sixth annual theater party of the employees of Richard Webber have chosen the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 2, as the time and the Grand Opera House as the place for the party. The play will be "The Traveling Salesman." Miss Belle Allen is chairman of the committee.

The Bronx Branch, Master Butchers of America, celebrated their 175th meeting last Monday evening with a special programme which included addresses by National President E. F. O'Neill on Sunday closing; Hon. Wm. H. Hornidge, on the garnishee law and registration; State President A. C. Sluiter, on meat inspection and the credit system; President George Thompson, of the Calfskin Association, on the short weight problem and calfskins, and Secretary Charles Young, of the Retail Butchers' Fat Rendering Association, on fats.

There was a large crowd in Prospect Hall last Thursday at the second annual masquerade and civic ball of the South Brooklyn Branch United Master Butchers of America. Although the large attendance made dancing uncomfortable, the 800 guests thoroughly enjoyed themselves. At midnight the masqueraders unmasked and the distribution of prizes took place. The officers of the organization are: David Wolf, president; David Dyer, vice-president; Henry Schwane-wede, second vice-president; Charles Fraedrich, corresponding secretary; John Fryland, financial secretary; Henry Himstedt, treasurer.

PRESIDENT ROHE DINED BY NEW YORK TRADE

Charles Rohe, head of Rohe & Brother, and president of the American Meat Packers' Association, was the victim of a genuine surprise party on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19. Mr. Rohe and his associate, Albert T. Rohe, were the guests of honor at a dinner given at the New York Athletic Club by the New York members of the association, who have for three years past been the beneficiaries of the typical Rohe hospitality on the occasion of trips to Chicago to the association conventions.

The "New York crowd," second only to the famous "Cincinnati bunch" when it comes to making things exciting at conventions, thought it was about time they gave

table by the presence of almost the entire membership of the executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association. All the officers and directors with two exceptions were present and were special guests, and they gave willing assistance in rendering honor to the Messrs. Rohe.

The guests were seated around an immense round table in one of the dining rooms of the New York Athletic Club. The table was adorned with banks of roses and ferns and hidden electric illuminations, and an orchestra played throughout the evening. The menu was of the customary high standard of the club. After dinner had been disposed of Secretary George L. McCarthy of the American Meat Packers' Association assumed the chair of toastmaster. He told of the efforts which had been successfully made to keep this "conspiracy" from reaching the ears of President Rohe, and called upon Wm. G. Wagner to explain its details.

Mr. Wagner, who is the "silver-tongued orator" of the New York trade, in an eloquent address expressed the sentiment of the New Yorkers and of the trade everywhere toward President Rohe, and presented him with the loving cup from the New York members. Mr. Rohe was given a prolonged ovation, at the conclusion of which he responded with a few characteristically modest words of thanks, and devoted himself chiefly to urging everybody to stand by the association as faithfully as its officers were endeavoring to stand by the trade.

The toastmaster next called upon Mr. Joseph Anderson, of Joseph Stern & Sons, to tell Mr. Albert Rohe what the crowd thought of him. This Mr. Anderson accomplished in a poetic and humorous speech, concluding with the presentation of the token previously mentioned. Mr. Rohe responded in an exceedingly happy talk, which combined philosophy, common sense and fun in just the proper proportions, and which earned for him a long round of applause. In concluding he constituted himself assistant toastmaster, and from that moment throughout the evening there was a rapid fire of fun across the board between the two officials.

In response to the call of the toastmaster Mr. A. G. Glick, of Brittain & Company, Marshalltown, Iowa, chairman of the Executive Committee, told what the association thought of President Rohe. He also related his experiences coming East in company with other packers, and the crowd got a lot of fun out of the recital. Ex-president James S. Agar, head of the Western Packing & Provision Company, Chicago, was the next speaker, and the "Little Giant" made his usual hit. President J. C. Dold, of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, spoke of the benefits of co-operation among local members of the trade, such as had been accomplished in Buffalo, and such as this dinner showed to be possible in New York. Mr. Dold made a strong impression by his remarks.

Oscar Mayer, of O. F. Mayer & Brother, Chicago, convulsed the diners with his witty remarks, particularly regarding good intentions gone wrong. E. W. Penley, of Auburn, Maine, told how they cut ice in Maine with a 400-pound packer on top, and explained that he had been put on the Executive Committee chiefly for exhibition purposes. Jacob Beiswanger, of Philadelphia, refuted the charge that they are afraid to drink coffee for breakfast in Philadelphia for fear it will keep them awake all day, and told of some ways in which outside packers might profitably copy Philadelphia methods. George A. Hormel, of Austin, Minn., explained what relation the Northwest bore as a suburb to New York City, and paid a



CHARLES ROHE, OF ROHE & BRO.,
President American Meat Packers' Association.

the Rohes a material testimonial of their appreciation of past hospitalities. This dinner was the result, and in connection with it Mr. Charles Rohe was presented with a splendid silver loving cup suitably inscribed. Mr. Albert Rohe was the recipient of an engraved silver cigarette case. Both were taken completely by surprise, and the crowd got a good deal of enjoyment out of their predicament—for the modesty of the Rohes is known everywhere.

The dinner was notable as the first gathering of the New York trade under like conditions on its own stamping ground, and the experiment proved so successful that it is likely there will be more frequent meetings of this sort in the future. The trade realizes the practical value of these gatherings and will profit by the newly gained experience. The dinner was also made no-

tribute to the effectiveness of the association and its practical value to all the trade.

These speakers were all officers of the American Meat Packers' Association, and in each case high tribute was paid to President Rohe. Speakers in behalf of the New York membership were Arthur Dyer, the Produce Exchange broker, who explained how it was now about to be made possible to buy 5 cents worth of lard on the Produce Exchange; Ernest Stutz, of Louis Stutz & Sons, Brooklyn, who told how it was possible to buy 9 cent hogs at a loss and still get rich; Supt. T. C. Dougherty, of Rohe & Brother, who has been with Mr. Rohe for 25 years, and who told of him "from the inside"; Mr. H. C. Zaun, the Produce Exchange broker, who claimed to be the only original Dr. Cook, and Mr. Oswald Rohe, son of the President, whose speech was his debut before the trade, and who "made good" emphatically. Every speaker paid a tribute to President Rohe, and it was soon impossible to keep count of the number of toasts drunk to his health.

A toast was drunk to the American Meat Packers' Association, "the greatest of them all," proposed by Mr. Dold, and to "the Irish Secretary," drunk amid cheers after being proposed by Mr. Dougherty. After a rising toast to General Ryan a telegram of greeting was ordered sent to him in behalf of the diners, expressing their loyalty and admiration for him as the association's first president and the friend and champion of all.

The committee which arranged this unique and successful affair comprised Messrs. Ernest Stutz, H. C. Zaun and T. C. Dougherty, and they received many compliments for the effective way in which their plans were carried out. It is said that this is only the first of many similar gatherings which the New York trade will hereafter hold. The special guests at the dinner were: President Charles Rohe, of the American Meat Packers' Association; Mr. Albert T. Rohe, Secretary George L. McCarthy and the following members of the Executive Committee: A. G. Glick, Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia., chairman; Oscar F. Mayer, O. F. Mayer & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond Company, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hormel, George A. Hormel & Company, Austin, Minn.; Pierre Garneau, Krey Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Dold, Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Beiswanger, D. B. Martin Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Penley, Auburn, Me.; C. H. Ogden, Pittsburg Provision & Packing Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

The other guests at the dinner were: Mr. Oswald T. Rohe, Mr. Jacob Fowler, Mr. Thos. C. Dougherty, Mr. W. G. Wagner, Mr. S. Wasserman, Mr. Geo. Herold, Mr. Ernest Stutz, Mr. H. C. Zaun, Mr. F. Schwensen, Mr. A. Gobel, Mr. Henry Reed, Mr. C. Trautmann, Mr. Adolf Becker, Mr. Carl Dreier, Mr. Thos. Sweeney, Mr. Chas. Krupp, Mr. John Anderson, of Jos. Stern & Sons; Mr. Paul I. Aldrich, editor of The National Provisioner; Mr. A. H. Hodgdon, Mr. A. W. Michel, Mr. D. Shannon, Mr. Chas. Weisbecker, Manager W. P. Mountain, of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company; Mr. S. H. Weil, Mr. C. E. Nessel, Mr. Arthur Dyer, Mr. Chas. Hutwelker, of Hutwelker Bros.; Mr. Alex. Figge, Mr. Arthur Stern, Mr. G. W. Goerner, Mr. J. E. Davidson, Mr. W. E. Franks, Mr. Geo. Dangler, Mr. A. F. Mentzer, Mr. A. Tietjen, Mr. J. H. Richards, Mr. C. E. Morris, the salt peter king; Mr. A. Lester Heyer, Mr. Chas. Joos, Mr. Lillig and Mr. E. Guckenheim.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Jan. 15, 1910, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 26,850 lbs.; Brooklyn, 9,550 lbs.; total, 36,400 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 3,478 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10 lbs.; total, 3,488 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 2,604 lbs.; Brooklyn, 487 lbs.; Bronx, 17 lbs.; total, 3,108 lbs.

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We believe the better we make SARCO MASTIC floors the greater will be the demand.

THE PLAN FOLLOWED IS THIS:

You tell us your requirements and the conditions. We plan your floor. You can build it with your labor or we will install it with our workmen.

If you would like our booklet 300 M it will be sent on request.



STANDARD ASPHALT & RUBBER CO.

205 La Salle Street
CHICAGO

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bercowlee, J., 211-13 E. 105th; Levy & Ackerman.
Bronitzky, S., 408 Cherry; J. Levy.
Cohn, M., 330 E. Houston; J. Levy & Co.
Cappolo, G., 102 McDougal; A. Lesser.
Gluck, A., 13 E. 118th; J. Levy & Co.
Kursbart, L., 260 E. 4th; H. Brand.
Kalt, L., 228 Monroe; H. Brand.
Kaufman, I., 507 E. 82d; H. Brand.
Ludwig, C., 1533 3d av.; Lena Bloch.
Maraucci, G., 232 Thompson; H. Brand.
Roth, H., 200 E. 7th; Darling & Co.
Rubin, S., 200 Rivington; J. Levy.
Steiner, J., 120 Sheriff; J. Levy & Co.
Wagner, J. A., 461 Brook av.; G. Brensinger.
Zafelko, A., 137 Suffolk; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Mehr, S., 32 Columbia; H. Morgenstern.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Anter, Moses, 428 Blake av.; Levy Bros.
Buttner, Kaspar, 308 Central av.; F. A. Alford.
Blank, H., 147 Mauger; Darling & Co.
Bachmann, Edward, 1203 Myrtle av.; Levy Bros.
Colman, Sam, 2135 Pitkin av.; Levy Bros.
Erlach, Morris, 19 Meserole; Julius Levy.
Kosman, Edward, 423 Stanhope; Darling & Co.
Kanarik, S., 25 Moore; Van Iderstine Co.
Manacher, Sam, 190 Stockton; Levy Bros.
Maszola, Alfonso, 2034 Bath av.; F. A. Alford Co.
Oppenlander, Edw., 3228 Church av.; F. A. Alford Co.
Shafer, Louis, 79 Almes; Jos. Rosenberg.
Santoli, Michele, 629 Myrtle av.; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
Selekowitz, Philip, 24 Humboldt; Julius Levy.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Siebert, Martin, 685 Bedford av.; Eva Nettes.

GROCERIES, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Beloff, A., 1552 1st av.; M. Gerzog.
Di Marco, M., 101 W. Houston; G. Capozzi.
Di Benedetto, P. & S. Marino, and A. Di Domenico, 193 Spring; J. A. Sylvester.
Ettlinger, S. & A. Heffler, 2035 8th av.; A. Hirsch.
Eisenberg Hotel Co., 72d st. and Lexington av.; O. Hyman.
Feigenbaum, I., 331 E. 81st; J. Well.

Gibbs, M. E.; Navarre Hotel Co.
Hutchinson, H., 812 8th av.; A. Lovelace.
Herszog, B., 150 Av. A.; Levy Dairy Co.
Herszog, B., 1565 1st av.; Levy Dairy Co.
Martin, R., 2820 8th av.; M. E. Stevens.
Pudlov, S., 1531 Brook av.; Illinois S. C.
Schwartzkopf, E., 888 Southern Boulevard; —
Simanowitz, E. E.; M. J. Rubin.
Siegel, M. & E. Busloff, 1521 1st av.; S. Slavin.
Slavin, S., 1521 1st av.; M. Levy & Co.
Aberbach, H., 163-65 Canal; J. M. Zittel.
Bilquez, L., 38 W. 25th; J. Baptiste.
Cromer, C., 153 Av. A.; Levin Bros.
Diugash, M., 254 10th av.; C. Fischman.
Hoehle, W. & G., 171 E. 56th; T. H. Wyly.
Koblitz, G., 152 E. 86th; J. Koblitz.
Lempert, S. M., 493 3d av.; P. Epstein.
Ishowitz, H., 68 E. 11th; A. Stohbach.
Molina, S. & K. Mosesian, 113 E. 23d; J. Mesiasian.
Pinnis, L. & F., 270 Delancey; L. Leff.
Rosenbaum, A. & H. Brandstater, 282 E. Houston; Westin & S.
Siegel, J. & A. Lowenstein, 76 2d av.; Westin & S.
Traub, I. & S. Sholman, 48-50 W. 21st; C. Lehrack-kraus.
Umaus, J., 113 W. 23d; L. P. Kinchoofer & A.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Ancelevitz, H., 258 W. 146th; G. Albert.
Blume, F. & R. Alsars, 71 Broad; J. P. Erikson.
Bershadsky, H., 60 East 3d; J. Heller.
Bisnola, P., 434 E. 11th; M. Fliescia.
Cardinale, P., 311 E. 39th; O. Costanza.
Fette, A., 56 Greenwich av.; H. N. Behrens.
Kraft, J., 125 Manhattan; N. Kraft.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Krilevsky, Sophie, 127-29 Varet; Aaron Lubinsky.
Makelsen, Christian, 169 Washington; Emil Iverson.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Helms, John H., 1241 Halsey; Marie Toulissen.
Rabikowski, Joseph, 625 Driggs av.; Eve Rabikowski.
Shedlow, Tillie, 293 Kent av.; Gustave Bender.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL SUPPLY CO.

Hotel, Steamship and Restaurant Supplies

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TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, LARD, Etc.

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Manufacturers of

TALLOW, FERTILIZERS,
HARD SCRAP and CHICKEN FEED

We will manufacture only the highest grade goods.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.00@7.15
Poor to fair native steers.....	4.25@5.90
Oxen and stags.....	3.75@6.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.75@5.35
Good to choice native steers, one year ago..	5.40@6.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	10.75@11.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs	9.50@10.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	7.00@ 9.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.50
Live calves, barnyards.....	4.00@ 5.00
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	4.75@ 6.25
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	7.25@ 8.85
Live lambs, culls.....	5.50@ 7.00
Live yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.50
Live sheep, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	4.00@ 5.75
Live sheep, culls.....	3.00@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@9.20
Hogs, medium.....	@9.15
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9.10
Pigs.....	@9.15
Rough.....	8.15@8.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	10½@11
Choice native light.....	10 @11
Common to fair native.....	8½@ 9½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@11
Choice native light.....	10 @10½
Native, common to fair.....	9 @10
Choice Western, heavy.....	9 @ 9½
Choice Western, light.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair Texas.....	7½@ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair heifers.....	7½@ 8
Choice cows.....	7½@ 8
Common to fair cows.....	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7½
Fleahy bologna bulls.....	8 @ 8½

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 17c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 14c. per lb.;	
No. 3 ribs, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 18c. per lb.;	
No. 2 loins, 14-15c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 11c. per lb.; No. 1	
chucks, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 3	
chucks, 7½c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10½c. per lb.;	
No. 2 rounds, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 8c. per lb.	

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@17
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@16
Western calves, choice.....	@15
Western calves, fair to good.....	@14
Western calves, common.....	@10

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@12
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@12
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12½
Pigs.....	@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@15½
Spring lambs, good.....	@14
Sheep, choice.....	9½@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @10
Sheep, culls.....	8 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	14½@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	14½@15
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@14½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@12½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@12½
Smoked shoulders.....	@13
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@17½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@14½
Shoulders, city.....	@13
Shoulders, Western.....	@12½
Butts, regular.....	@13½
Butts, boneless.....	@14½
Fresh hams, city.....	@14
Fresh hams, Western.....	13½@14

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@55 lbs. cut.....	@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Hooft, black, per ton.....	@ 29.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100	
bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first	
quality, per ton.....	@240.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	80 @90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	5 @ 6c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg. 50 bundles.....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Kings.....	@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tea. or	
bbis., per lb., f. o. b., New York.....	@58
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbis. or tea.....	@—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@16½
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@17
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@12½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@80
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@70
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@13
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 7
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 18.....	@ 5
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 28.....	@ 5

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	17
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	11
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14	16
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14	17
Pepper, shot.....	10	—
Allspice.....	6	8½
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	12	15
Mace.....	48	53

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @ 5½
Crystals.....	5½@ 6½
Powdered.....	5½@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .34
No. 2 skins.....	@ .22
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .13
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .22
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .39
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.80
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.35
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.35
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.10
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.60
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.60
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.35
Branded kips.....	@2.00
Branded skins.....	@ .17

Heavy branded kips.....	@2.35
Ticky skins.....	@ .17
Ticky kips.....	@2.00
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.35
No. 3 skins.....	@ .15

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys—	
Western, scalded, selected.....	@24
Western, scalded, fair to good.....	@23
Western, dry-pkd., selec., yg. hens and	
toms.....	@24
Southern, dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@22½
Southern, scalded, avg. best.....	@23
Broilers—	
Phila., fancy, 4 lbs. to pr. and under.....	@30
Western, dry-pkd., fancy, milk fed, fresh.....	@25
Michigan, scalded, avg. best.....	@20
Chickens, Roasting—	
Phila., fancy, 9 lbs. and over to pr. per	
lb.....	@27
Western, dry-pkd., milk fed, 8 lbs. and	
over.....	@23
Ohio and Michigan, fancy.....	@19
Fowls—	
Western, boxes, 48 lbs. to doz.....	@17½
Western, barrels, dry-picked, heavy.....	@17
Western, scalded, fancy.....	@16½
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, per lb.....	@13½
Ducks, Western, fancy.....	@20
Geese, western, fancy.....	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	@5.00
Squabs, poor dark, per doz.....	@1.50
Guinea, 3 lbs. and over to pair.....	@1.00

GAME.

Wild ducks, per pair.....	.00@3.00
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LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@16
Fowls, per lb.....	@17
Old and young roosters.....	@11
Turkeys, prime, well grown.....	@17
Ducks, per lb.....	@17
Geese, western.....	@15
Guinea Fowls, per pair.....	@50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials.....	@35
Creamery, Extras.....	@34
Process, Specials.....	@29½
Process, Extras.....	28½@29

EGGS.

Fresh Gathered Extras.....	44 @45
Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts.....	41 @42
Fresh Gathered Firsts.....	39 @40
Refrigerator, special marks, fancy.....	27½@28
Refrigerator firsts.....	26½@27

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine,	
c. a. f. N. Y.....	@ 3.20
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.10
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	20.00 @25.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	
ammonia.....	@ 2.80
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	2.85 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-	
livered, New York.....	3.05 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per	
ton, f. o. b. factory.....	2.35 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.67½
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.,	
spot.....	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUALITY.	
Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.85
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.05 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-	
ment.....	1.00 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@40 p. c.,	
less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to	
arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.10½@ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90	
p. c.).....	2.15½@ 2.27
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit,	
S. P.....	.30 @ .40

